

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1919

Eighteen
Pages

VOL. XI, NO. 165

SENATORS ASSERT WALL STREET HAS TREATY OF PEACE

Henry Cabot Lodge Declares It
Was Sent to Big Business
Interests by United States
"Representatives" in Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Republican leaders opposed to the
League of Nations opened a new and
unexpected attack on the Administration
forces yesterday. Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator
from Massachusetts, and William E. Borah, Senator from
Idaho, asserted on the floor of the
Senate that the treaty of peace which
is being withheld from the Senate and
the country is now in the hands of
"special interests" in Wall Street.

These interests, they asserted, had re-
ceived their copies of the document
from Paris and are now preparing to
open a campaign to stampede the
Senate into surrender. Senators on the
Democratic side were apparently un-
prepared for this announcement.

The two Republican leaders of the
fight against the League of Nations
made the charges with apparent deliber-
ation. The Senate chamber imme-
diately was thrown into an uproar.

Claude A. Swanson, Democratic Senator
from Virginia, hotly challenged the
statements of Senators Lodge and
Borah, and a dozen senators on both
sides of the chamber engaged in a
clash of words. The charges were
made during an interruption in the
debate on the suffrage amendment,
which occurred when Hiram W. John-
son, Senator from California, moved
that consideration of his resolution
calling upon the State Department to
furnish the Senate with the complete
text of the treaty be resumed imme-
diately after the final vote on suffrage.

Four Copies Reported Sent

Senator Lodge declared that he had
held a copy of the treaty in his hand
and that he knew of the existence of
four copies which, he said, had been
sent to the big business interests from
Paris. He asserted the copies must
have been sent to New York "by our
representatives at Paris." They came
from the American peace delegation,"
he declared. Senator Lodge and Senator
Borah said they received from differ-
ent sources their information that
copies of the treaty are in the hands
of big business interests in the United
States while it is being held from the
public.

"I did not know that Senator Lodge
knew that copies had been turned over
to Wall Street," said Senator Borah
after the debate. "I was called up on
the telephone by a friend of mine in
New York who told me that Wall
Street had copies of the treaty. Ap-
parently the next move now will be
to try to force the adoption of the
League of Nations through Wall
Street. All of the pressure of big
business will be brought to bear to
force the Senate to ratify the treaty
without delay, just as they are using
big business to force Germany to sign
the treaty."

Senator Borah's Statement

When Senator Johnson asked the
unanimous consent of the Senate that
his resolution be made the unfinished
business after the Suffrage Amend-
ment was disposed of, Senator Borah
said:

"I wish to say that it is now an
established fact that this treaty which
this resolution is calling for is public
to all the people of Europe, including
the enemy with whom we were lately
engaged. It is also true that this
treaty is now in the possession of cer-
tain interests in New York City and
while the Senate of the United States
is asking for a treaty with which it
will ultimately have to deal and while
the American people are asking for a
treaty by which they will ultimately,
in all probability, be bound, certain
interests in the city of New York are
in possession of this treaty and are
dealing with it and discussing it, while
we are deprived of it."

Senator Swanson was on his feet
before Senator Borah had concluded.
Senator Swanson Intervenes

"I have seen a statement in the press
that there was an understanding be-
tween the parties who made this treaty
that it should not be officially given
out," he said. "If there is such an un-
derstanding, it is reasonable to pre-
sume that there was some reason why
the treaty should not officially be given
out. All we have contended, here is
that the resolution should be referred to
the Committee on Foreign Relations."

"I will take occasion to say," said
Senator Lodge, "that the treaty is in
New York. I had a copy of it in my
hand yesterday and I heard of several
others. I was offered a copy to bring
on here and show to my colleagues,
but I said that no copy could come
into my hands without being made
public. Therefore, it was not given
to me, but it is there in New York.
I heard of four copies in existence
there in New York. How many more
there may be in the country I do not
know, but as far as I can make out the
only place where it is not allowed to
come is the Senate of the United
States."

"The copies of the treaty were given
out that I have referred to, and they
found that many of them were going
to America and an order was issued
from our headquarters in Paris that
no more were to be permitted," Senator
Lodge said in reply to a question.
Mr. Lodge Cross-Examined

"By whom were they given out?"
Senator Swanson asked.
"Given out by the authorities," said
Senator Lodge.
"What authorities?" queried Senator
Swanson.
"The representatives of the United
States," replied Senator Lodge.
"What representatives?" persisted
Senator Swanson.

"I suppose some of the President's
followers," replied Senator Lodge. "I
do not suppose he gave them out him-
self."

"What followers?" asked Senator
Swanson.

"They are not representatives. I
have understood that they do not rep-
resent the United States. There are
no representatives over there except
the President's personal agents," re-
ported Senator Lodge.

Hisses From Gallery

Several persons in the gallery
hissed this remark and the chair re-
buked them.

"There is no one authorized to give
out foreign affairs under the Constitu-
tion, except the President of the
United States," said Senator Swanson.

"Very well then," replied Senator
Lodge. "They were given out by his
order."

"Does the Senator make that state-
ment on his own responsibility?"
Senator Swanson demanded.

"No, I do not know whether he or-
dered it or not," said Senator Lodge.

"Does the Senator know where
they came from?" asked Senator
Swanson.

"They came from Paris," replied
Senator Lodge. "They were given out
by our representatives there."

Senator Swanson insisted that the
whole matter be referred to the For-
eign Relations Committee for investi-
gation.

"To go through the farce of refer-
ring to the Foreign Relations Commit-
tee in order to be told what we al-
ready know is useless," said Senator
Lodge.

President's Course Criticized

The inconsistency of Mr. Wilson's
action is pointed out by Samuel B.
Wilson, assistant secretary of the Anti-
Suffrage League of New Jersey. Mr.
Wilson says if demobilization had pro-
gressed sufficiently to justify such ac-
tion, the President himself had full
authority to act of his own initiative.

The act provides that it shall remain
operative "until the termination of de-
mobilization, the date of which shall
be determined and proclaimed by the
President."

If the facts justified it, Mr. Wilson
wants to know why the President
did not issue such a proclamation.

He thinks the answer is plain.
"The facts did not justify, for we are
still at war with Germany and we have
over 1,000,000 men under arms." Mr.
Wilson contends that the necessity for
the act still remains in full force.

Senator Swanson asked if the copies
could have come from Germany.

"I think the facts are that copies
of the treaty which are in New York
did not come from Germany," said
Senator Borah.

"I think the Senator will find that they came under a con-
fidential promise or a promise to be
treated as confidential. But never-
theless they are being discussed and
considered by a great many people
who are interested in the question,
but not as interested as the Senate of
the United States. They are repre-
senting themselves while we are repre-
senting a constituency."

SENATOR LODGE'S SPEECH

MEXICO PROTESTS
SPEAKER'S REMARKS

Embassy Makes Representations
to United States Government
and to Pan-American Union
on Incident at Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Dr. Juan B. Rojo, counselor and
charge d'affaires of the Mexican Em-
bassy, has protested to the State
Department and to the Pan-American
Union against the criticism of Mexico
uttered on Monday before the second
Pan-American commercial conference
by Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the
House of Representatives of the
United States. In a statement last
night, Dr. Rojo said:

"Yesterday I protested before Acting
Secretary of State Phillips, acting
president of the governing board of
the Pan-American Union, against the
remarks made by Speaker Gillett.

"I considered that the Speaker vio-
lated the rules of the conference, as
politics were excluded from the
discussions, and I am surprised that he
accepted the hospitality of the Pan-
American Union to offend one of the
states of the Union."

"The statement made by Mr. Gil-
lett that Mexico is the only obstacle
to international commerce is not based
on facts. The statistics available at
the Pan-American Union show that
the commerce between Mexico and the
United States increased every day and
also that Mexico's commerce with
Central and South America is begin-
ning on firm steps."

"I should have desired that the
Speaker had expressed his ideas with
more frankness as regards the pro-
cedure he suggested for remedying the
ills of Mexico. I interpreted his idea
as meaning intervention in the inter-
national affairs of Mexico."

"This statement was presented by
me to the acting president of the gov-
erning board of the Pan-American
Union in order to make formal the
verbal protest that I made to Acting
Secretary of State Phillips."

HONOR FOR BELGIAN ROYALTY

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

ROMA, Italy (Tuesday)—It is re-
ported in the official bulletin of the
War Ministry that the King has con-
ferred the war cross on the King and
Queen of the Belgians, on Marshals
Foch and Pétain and on Generals
Maitre, Guillaumet, Weygand and
Desclerc.

The copies of the treaty were given
out that I have referred to, and they
found that many of them were going

DRYS ARE ASKED TO SEND IN PROTESTS

Pressure Should Be Brought to
Bear on Congress, It Is
Urged, to Prevent the Lifting
of Ban on Wine and Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The drys
in this city are emphasizing the
importance of alertness on the part of
drys throughout the country to the
fact that the present session of Congress
will sooner or later act upon
President Wilson's advice that the
War-Time Prohibition Act ban on
light wines and beer be lifted. They
urge the necessity of registering at
Washington, from all parts of the
country, the protests of all those who
oppose any such modification of the
War-Time Prohibition Act. They
point out that the liquor interests are
now more active than they have ever
been before. The drys, therefore,
should realize that they must play
their part in opposition to Mr. Wilson's
proposal, especially since that
proposal is being used by the wetts in
their campaign to discredit the Federal
Prohibition Amendment.

William C. Pitts, Assistant Attorney
General and special counsel in this
case, signed the papers and will pre-
sent the argument for the govern-
ment. Elihu Root will argue for the
brewers. If the appeal is not granted,
it is said the case will be promptly
carried up to the United States Supreme
Court for final adjudication. If it is
granted, the brewers will ask a trial
of the question of fact as soon as
possible.

as meaning that the only kind of beer
referred to was intoxicating beer and
in holding that beer containing not
more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol by
weight was intoxicating.

The appeal further charges the court
with error in holding that there has
been any threat of invasion by the de-
fendants of any property or legal
rights, and that the bill of complaint
as amended, and the affidavits sub-
mitted in support of the application
for a preliminary injunction by the
complainant, in the light of the de-
fense of the defendant, Francis G. Caffey,
and other affidavits submitted by
the defendants in said application,
show that any seizure or forfeiture of
or any interference with, the property
is likely to result as a consequence of
action by these defendants.

Colonel Caffey states also in the
papers of appeal that it was an error
on the part of the court to restrain
him and his subordinates from arrest-
ing and prosecuting brewers who
should fail to affix revenue stamps to
their products or to surrender them
for cancellation, and also in enjoining
Richard J. McElligott, acting Internal
Revenue Collector, and in holding that
the district attorney should have re-
leased him from the enforcement of
the War-Time Prohibition Act.

William C. Pitts, Assistant Attorney
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Court for final adjudication. If it is
granted, the brewers will ask a trial
of the question of fact as soon as
possible.

FEELING REGARDING RHENISH REPUBLIC

President of Provisional Govern-
ment Notifies Peace Delegates
in Paris That the Majority of
People Are in Favor of It

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The
allied peace delegates at Paris
have been notified by Dr. Doret, the
president of the provisional govern-
ment of the Rhenish Republic, that
the delegates of that Republic recently
assembled in this city and proclaimed
the formation of the Republic. This
announcement was made by telegram
and a second telegram added the informa-
tion that the majority of the population
was with the delegates of the new
Republic.

It is understood that the German
Government has issued an order for
the arrest of Dr. Doret and has also
entered protests both at Paris and at
Spa against the alleged behavior of
the French authorities in the occupied
districts of the Rhineland, on the ground
that they have not taken steps to
prevent the formation of the new
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Spa against the alleged behavior of
the French authorities in the occupied
districts of the Rhineland, on the ground
that they have not taken steps to
prevent the formation of the new
Republic.

No Shirk of Obligations

"They do not propose to shirk the
obligations connected with the work
of restoration in Belgium and northern
France. They implore the protection
of the French authorities against their
enemies and beg the privilege of coming to Paris for negotiations."

The second telegram was as fol-
lows:

"Everything is quiet in Mayence.
The majority of the population is with us."

Colonel Pinot, French commander at
Wiesbaden, yesterday received a delega-
tion representing the opponents of the
Rhenish Republic. They repre-
sented a memorial asking him not to head one-sided information.

They said the entire population was
opposed to the formation of a re-
public and desired that the French
authorities inform themselves with re-
spect to public opinion through open
meetings or conferences with repre-
sentatives of various parties.

Germans Declare General Strike

COBLENTZ, Germany (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press)—A general
strike throughout the American occu-
pied area was declared by the Ger-
mans at 9 o'clock today as a protest
against the launching of the Rhenish
Republic at Wiesbaden. It lasted only
four hours, ending when workmen
were warned of the consequences by
the American military authorities.

No Ground for Treason Charge

COBLENTZ, Germany (Monday)—The
Americans are cooperating with
the British and have adopted an atti-
tude of maintaining public order and
taking any action necessary against
demonstrations of any order within
the occupied areas.

The American authorities decided
that there was no foundation for a
charge of high treason against inhab-
itants of the American occupied area,
so far as the German Government was
concerned.

RED PROCLAMATION READ TO SENATE

Bill for Suppression of Anar-
chistic Activities Introduced by
Montana Senator — Victor
Berger Issues Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Immediately on the convening of the
Senate yesterday, Thomas J. Walsh,
Democratic Senator from Montana,
had read a copy of the red proclamation
found among the effects of the
anarchist who made an attempt to as-
sassinate A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-
General, late on Monday night.

The document was typical of thou-
sands of such revolutionary pamphlets
circulated through the United States,
urging the intimidation of responsible
officials, judges and legislators,
and aiming at the overthrow of the govern-
ment by force and violence.

Congressional leaders will cooperate
with the agents responsible for the
maintenance of law and order and the
Constitution. Senator Walsh immedi-
ately introduced a bill for the suppression
of anarchist and anarchistic activities.

William C. Pitts, Assistant Attorney
General and special counsel in this
case, signed the papers

RECONSTRUCTION IN TRADE UNIONISM

Some Unions Are Revising Their Constitutions and Speeding Up for More Expedited Handling of Disputes

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Consideration of those great questions which come under the category of that much mouthed word "reconstruction," is not confined to the government or to employers who, at long last, have come to recognize that they are to compete "successfully" with the United States of America's the best thing that can happen to much of their plant is to scrap it and introduce modern methods and appliances.

A number of trade unions are, at the moment, revising their constitutions, speeding up their machinery for the more expedited handling of disputes, and generally endeavoring to fit in the new shop stewards and shop committees' movement into their scheme of things. Others are busily engaged in schemes of amalgamation, while at least one other, the National Union of Railwaymen, has formulated proposals, for consideration at the annual general meeting, which seek to divorce the purely industrial side of the railwaymen's movement from the political side.

This has been attempted before, but without success. The "industrialist" theories, however, have made immense strides during the past few years, and the resolution on this occasion has a fair chance of being carried. If so, the effect of the new policy will be to deny the right of any of the railwaymen's organizers, their general secretary, or other full-time official, to act in a dual capacity. Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., for instance, will be asked to decide which position he would prefer to retain, the general secretaryship of the National Union of Railwaymen, or his seat in the House of Commons as the member from Derby.

All this is part of a wider agitation carried on beneath the surface, as it were, and embraces a number of syndicalist or industrialist theories, of which the attention of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor has been directed from time to time.

One Man, One Job

It has been said that "great men think alike"; whatever element of truth is to be found in this statement, it is certain that great unions think alike, for the above proposal of "one man, one job" is also making rapid headway among other important organizations; for instance, the South Wales Miners, who, as the advance guard of the greater Miners Federation, are almost certain in due course to thrust the policy before that body for consideration.

"One man, one job," has a sweet sounding note that appeals to the average man in the street, but the real reason actuating the leaders of the agitation is not so much the objection to one man holding two jobs, as the possibility of a trade union official, who is also a member of Parliament, being compelled to compromise or modify his policy so as not to hurt the susceptibilities of his constituents. In a word, it is alleged that he cannot faithfully fulfill his duties as a servant of the union, carrying out its aggressive policy, while at the same time "nursing" his constituency; and they remind their critics of the unavoidable position in which those of their leaders who are also M. P.'s found themselves among their constituents during the miners' agitation for joint control.

Again, the decision to appoint a permanent secretary and chairman of the Miners' Federation was accompanied by the proviso that the officers selected should devote their whole time to the work of the federation, and Mr. Robert Smillie and Mr. Frank Hodges, who were both prospective parliamentary candidates, have, in consequence, been compelled to abandon their parliamentary careers.

On the other hand, Mr. Robert Young, M. P., for the Newton division of Lancashire, until recently the general secretary of the engineers, has had to relinquish his official connection with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, in consequence of his success at the general election. In the monthly journal of the engineers, Mr. Young complains that the rule, as interpreted by the national executive, acts harshly, and that he expected to remain in office until his successor had been appointed. He points out that there were, besides himself, six general officials contesting at the general election, and had these been successful there would have been seven vacancies simultaneously on the day they took their seats in Parliament.

In the circumstances, their defeat was probably a good thing for the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, but a decided loss to the Labor Party, and Mr. Young advises the members seriously to consider the loss that complete official severance from the work of this society means, depriving a number of representative authority in the work of Parliament.

In directing attention to the loss of prestige which official severance from the trade union means, the whole case is epitomized for the maintenance of the status quo. Here again, however, it is necessary to remind both members and prospective members of Parliament that election to St. Stephens is based upon the understanding that the members represent not a section or particular trade, but the whole of the interests in the division.

In other directions, too, the industrialists are busy and active in the pursuance of the objectives upon which they have set their hearts.

Some Unions Are Revising Their Constitutions and Speeding Up for More Expedited Handling of Disputes

Sink Individual Identities

With a total membership of about 160,000, when the amalgamation has been completely effected, the unions will sink their individual identities and become known as the Amalgamated Union of Shipbuilding Engineers and Constructional Workers. As will be seen from the new title, provision has been made for the ultimate inclusion of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, of none of the three societies concerned have, strictly speaking, been regarded as engineering trade unions. The delicate and difficult questions of finance and donations due to the difference in the amount per member of the accumulated funds of each union have been surmounted, as also the vexed problem arising out of the necessity of dispensing with certain sets of officials.

Unlike the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, neither of the three societies involved maintain a full-time executive, although the development of their work has now made this almost necessary, so that the proposal to establish an executive which will embrace the three general secretaries among others, provides an easy and equitable solution.

The scheme has to be submitted for the consideration of the members who will be asked to ballot their acceptance or otherwise. The administration of unemphatic, sick, and other friendly benefits is to be carried on in the meantime by the respective unions on behalf of their own members. There is an important development, however, in regard to the payment of strike pay, which is to be granted only by and after consideration by the executive of the three unions. It will be remembered, in connection with the 47 hours' agitation in the early part of this year, that these three unions then acted together and broke away from the decision not to recognize the unofficial strikes and refuse to grant strike pay.

Question of Amalgamation

The present position recovers somewhat the weakness revealed at that time. The boilermakers, for example, who might want the executive's approval of a strike policy, have to satisfy, not only their own officials, but two other sets of officials who may

regard the problem not so much from the boilermakers' point of view, but as affecting shipwrights and blacksmiths. This is a nasty blow for the strike enthusiasts, and it will be interesting to know what they think and intend to do about it. The amalgamation of these three unions is a striking case of "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley," as the early efforts of the amalgamation enthusiasts were concentrated on the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Boilermakers; which, at one period, seemed to have emerged into the field of practical politics by attempts at negotiation and discussion. These were the two principal unions, argued the promoters, and amalgamation of these two would simply compel the smaller unions both on the shipbuilding and engineering side to come in out of the cold. As already indicated in these columns the developments have taken another form and there are reasons to believe that the negotiations between the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the other engineering unions are proceeding satisfactorily. When negotiations are complete the path will be clear for a complete amalgamation of the skilled workers in the engineering and shipbuilding industry.

ADVANCE TO MARINE WORKERS

NEW YORK, New York—Increases of \$5 to \$15 a month, with overtime for all work in excess of 10 hours, have been granted 4500 marine workers, under the terms of an agreement between the Marine Workers' Federation and New York Boatowners Association, it is announced. Thomas L. Delahunt, president of the affiliation, who made the announcement said that full recognition of the union also had been granted. The agreement, to become effective, must be ratified by each of the unions involved.

Every Thinking American

should read what Mr. Taft, Mayor Peters, and Mr. H. B. Endicott have recently said about Bolshevism.

Our booklet entitled "Getting Together" contains extracts from their speeches on the subject which they made in Boston May 20th.

Send for your copy

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MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

LABOR PARTY SEES DEFECT IN TREATY

British National Executive Condemns Peace Compact From Standpoint of World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—As already indicated in a cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, the national executive of the Labor Party recently issued a manifesto condemning the peace treaty as defective from the standpoint of world peace. The following is the full text of the manifesto:

"Throughout the war, British Labor at national and inter-allied Labor and Socialist conferences formulated its war-aims and consistently opposed any settlement of the European struggle calculated to prepare fresh conflicts, create new grievances, and subject various peoples to the double plague of armaments and war. In the spirit of these declarations, the organized workers supported the proposals of President Wilson, as expressed in the 14 points and his subsequent addresses, which later became the basis of the armistice. The national executive of the Labor Party considers that the published summary of the peace treaty in some essential particulars is opposed to the declarations of President Wilson, the inter-allied conferences, and the Berne conference, is very defective from the standpoint of world peace, and bears evidence of compromise influenced by capitalist imperialism which still dominates the European states.

"In so far as organized Labor was not represented in the peace congress which drafted the treaty, and as its general spirit does not conform to the working-class conception of a peace of justice and right, we can accept no responsibility for the violations of principle involved in the settlement. We therefore look to the people, and to the forces of organized democracy, to safeguard and develop the idea of a peaceable community of all nations. Only under the influence of the working-class movement, organized in the international, can the imperfections of the present treaty be completely eradicated and its provisions adapted by the League of Nations to the requirements of a changing European order.

Frustrated Colonial Ambitions

"As the war was in part the product of frustrated colonial ambitions, and the treaty makes no provision for equality of trade conditions for all the nations consenting to the peace, any permanent denial to Germany of the opportunity to become a mandatory under the League of Nations must be a cause of jealousy and unrest, leading to further international strife, whilst the increase of colonial territories under allied control will involve a corresponding increase of naval, military, and administrative burdens upon the allied people.

"That Germany should make reparation and pay compensation for damage done to civilian life and property by land, by sea, and from the air, cannot be questioned, but we are of the opinion that she ought to have representation on the Reparation Commission, and the total compensation she will be required to pay should have regard to her obligation to meet the needs of her own population.

"We regret that the treaty, which imposes a drastic measure of disarmament upon Germany, does not include provision for progressive limitation of the armaments of the other signatories to the treaty, with the object of finally arriving at a general total disarmament.

"While agreeing that France should have specific rights of preemption over the product of the coal mines until her own resources have been reorganized, we protest against any attempt at permanent separation of the Saar territory from the German State, and regard as objectionable the particular form of political and economic control set up by the treaty.

Alsace-Lorraine Problem

"In order that her claims to these provinces may be confirmed, and a long-standing dispute finally removed from the common life of Europe, we hope that France will agree to a consultation of the population of Alsace-Lorraine under the League of Nations. To prevent the creation of another

Alsace-Lorraine, a plebiscite under the League of Nations should be taken in Malmédy and the other contested territory between Belgium and Germany, before the renunciation of sovereignty by Germany, rather than that the inhabitants should be left to appeal to the League of Nations against the action of the Allies.

"We welcome the application of the plebiscite to the southern and eastern districts of East Prussia, but regret that this principle had not been observed in the delimitation of the Polish-German and Tzeczo-Slovak frontiers.

"In accordance with the principle of self-determination the people of German-Austria should have free and unrestricted right to decide for themselves whether they will become one of the federal states of Germany or remain independent; any other solution would be an act of injustice and reparation of national impulses that may imperil the peace of Europe.

"Remembering that whoever triumphs the workers of the world must always be the greatest sufferers in international conflicts, we express the earnest hope that even now an effort will be made to bring these preliminary peace conditions more into harmony with President Wilson's declaration that 'all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them, without introducing new, or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely to wreck the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.'

CHIHUAHUA CITY ATTACK REPORTED

JUAREZ, Mexico—Reports are that Chihuahua City was attacked in force on Sunday by General Villa and General Angeles. Advices from Mexican sources are that the fight at Chihuahua City is still in progress. Communication with this city is cut off.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Chihuahua City and Terrazas, a station on the Mexican Central Railroad about 30 miles north of Chihuahua was cut shortly after Mexican federal authorities here had received a message that Villa and Angeles had attacked.

EL PASO, Texas—That Consul General Garcia, representing the Mexican Government at El Paso, left hurriedly for Mexico City in pursuance of orders wired him from President Carranza immediately after the report that Chihuahua City had fallen to Villa and Angeles had taken the city.

Asked if it was intended to take another confidence vote soon, Mr. Twomey said that would be unnecessary.

Neither Mr. Twomey nor John F. Walsh, secretary of the Building Trades Employers Association, agreed with the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, which in a circular letter, appealed to public sentiment as a means of bringing the dissatisfaction to an end. Mr. Twomey took exception to the assertion of the Real Estate Exchange that "if Labor costs are still further increased, it is obvious that the possibilities of a resumption of building activity are still further removed."

Mr. Twomey declared that, since the union had made no unjust demands, the inference that building was to suffer by their fulfillment was impossible; Mr. Walsh, on the other hand, denied that the employers had adopted a vacillating attitude, as elsewhere asserted by the Real Estate Exchange.

"Building is far below its normal level," Mr. Walsh agreed, "but not because 'Capital is timid' nor because 'adequate return' on investment is not assured." We are confident that the building enterprise will undergo a change for the better as soon as the more fundamental factors have attained their normal standard.

"We wish to state emphatically that the Building Trades Employers Association does not employ an 'open shop,'

and we are finding it possible in the larger cities."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—During the last five years the working woman's wage in the State of Louisiana has advanced 80 per cent, says a report compiled by the New Orleans and Louisiana Industrial Survey. This increase is based on the "median" wage, which is the wage at which one-half of the employees receive more and the other half less. The median wage has advanced from \$5 to \$9 a week in the period under consideration.

The investigators found that the average wage paid women workers outside of New Orleans was larger than in the city itself, and adds: "Whatever the explanation, it is significant that employers in the smaller communities of the State are finding it possible to pay wages in excess of those paid in the larger cities."

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

New Waists

3.95 5.00 8.95

The planning for Cotton Waists was done far in advance of our requirements, so that now, in spite of market conditions, we have an assortment of waists and smocks that is complete; styles are so varied that a satisfactory selection is assured.

Clifford Voile Waist (sketched), beautiful quality material. The correct type waist for sweater wear. Handsome roll collar extending into pleated jabot, both edged with wide Val. lace which trims turn-back cuffs, \$8.95.

Voile Smock (sketched), slip-over model with roll collar, vestee and turn-back cuffs of white organdie; sash girdle at waistline which may be fastened at front, side or center back, 3.95.

Organdie Smock, effective colored embroidery outlines neck; novelty thread fringe heads bottom of blouse and cuffs, 3.95.

Voile Smock, slip-over model, fastened at shoulder; colored French knot embroidery and button-hole stitching at neck, 3.95.

Fancy Voile Smock, featuring large coin spots; white batiste collar and cuffs, edged with ruffles hem-stitched in color, 5.00.

Grandmother Print Voile Smock: quaint collar of cotton crepe in contrasting color; attractively embroidered narrow sash girdle, embroidered ends, 5.00.

BOSTON MAY HAVE GENERAL STRIKE

Union Official Declares That If Demands of the Striking Carpenters Are Not Met by July 1, Other Trades Will Join

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The suspension of the Chinese peace conference at Shanghai, in which the representatives of the north and the south have failed to reach an agreement, is believed by the State Department to be temporary and not to mark an end of the efforts of patriotic Chinese as well as the Peking and Canton governments to compose China's internal difficulties and reunite the country.

There is a distinct possibility that, in the event of a final failure of the northern and southern factions to compose their differences, the great powers through their diplomatic representatives at Peking and consular agents at Canton will make representations to the Peking and Canton governments, pointing out the necessity of reestablishing peace and unity, if China is to receive assistance from these powers to develop her resources.

"It is obvious that officials of the Building Trades Employers Association do not take into consideration the result of the recent strike vote last February. It is clear, also, that if the claims of the workers are not met, a general strike is soon to take place—not necessarily on a sympathetic issue, but in each and every instance governed by the individual needs of each group of workingmen.

"I have been reliably informed that, in the event the carpenters' demands are not met by July 1, the electricians of Greater Boston will leave their work, and join us in forcing higher wages. Their wage agreement terminates on July 1. The plumbers will be ready to join on Aug. 1, and the steam-fitters of Boston and vicinity, if need be, on Sept. 1. As to the master builders' statement that many of our men are willing to return to work for 75 cents an hour, it is absolutely false. Our strike vote of February and our confidence vote three months later, belie any such assertion."

Asked if it was intended to take another confidence vote soon, Mr. Twomey said that would be unnecessary.

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and we are finding it possible in the larger cities."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis has indicated its disapproval of any general strike of Labor as a demonstration in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney of San Francisco. Both the president and the secretary insisted that the move for a general strike was not so much in behalf of Mooney as it was an attempt to split the American Federation of Labor and advance I.

STRIKE SITUATION IS LOOKING BETTER

So Says Canadian Minister of Labor in Summing Up General Situation, Although Strike Has Been Called in Vancouver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor, returned to this city from Winnipeg, where for the past fortnight he has been endeavoring, in conjunction with the civic and provincial authorities, to secure a settlement of the general strike. Immediately after his arrival he went into council with his colleagues, and the whole situation was discussed. At the conclusion he stated that he had nothing to say beyond the statement which had been recently read from him in the House of Commons. "Taken all in all," he declared, however, "things are looking better."

"Summed up, the situation throughout the Dominion is about as follows:

"The policemen's union in Winnipeg unanimously voted to accept modified terms. Premier Norris declared that the sympathetic strike must be called off before he will take any steps to secure provincial legislation along the line of the men's demands. The postal service is rapidly improving; but there are evidences of a display of uncanness on the part of strikers and returned soldiers, and the troops have been ordered to be in readiness in case of violence in connection with parades.

"In Toronto the situation generally is improving. Shortly after noon yesterday R. C. Brown, president of the Metal Workers' Union, advised the various unions which had struck in sympathy to go back to work, and declared that the metal workers would fight their own battles. It is stated that negotiations may be reopened between the employees and the employers.

"In Vancouver a general strike of organized Labor in sympathy with the Winnipeg strike became effective at 11 a.m. yesterday. Exemptions from the strike were made in the case of the firemen and police, bakers and bakery salesmen, milk-wagon drivers, hospital employees, laundry workers, hospitals and restaurants.

"Now there are other elements in the controversy of which it is well that Parliament should have full knowledge. The government of the Province, chiefly through the spokesmanship of the Premier, had made strenuous endeavors to effect a reconciliation. In the course of its endeavors, meetings were held and a proposal was made that everything in dispute and the main thing was the principle of collective bargaining—be referred to a board of arbitration, the personnel of which should be five, and all selected by the Prime Minister of the Province. That was not concurred in on the part of the strikers. Then later on, and before the general strike—before May 15, when the general strike was declared—the Premier requested of the Trades and Labor Council, or the Metal Trades Council—I am not sure which and it does not make any difference—to know whether or not, if the principle of collective bargaining on the part of the Metal Trades Council were conceded by the employers, the general strike would still take place, and to that request he received a negative reply. As to that there is no dispute. There can be no dispute.

Opening of General Strike

"Whether or not collective bargaining on the part of the Metal Trades Council was acknowledged I cannot say, but at all events the contingency of its being acknowledged was refused on the part of the president of the Trades and Labor Council as sufficient to ward off the general strike. As a result the general strike took place. The industry of the city of Winnipeg was for the time being paralyzed, public services were tied up, and Winnipeg was virtually in a condition of isolation and siege.

"Now, in discussing the principle of a general strike, and the rightness

and the soundness of the action of a sympathetic strike, it is well to consider where action of that kind is bound to lead. It led in Winnipeg, as I say, to a general paralysis of the whole industrial structure of the city. It led to a denial of the necessities of life to the people of that city, even to the strikers themselves."

Declaring that the strike resulted in the usurpation of governmental authority on the part of those controlling the strike, Mr. Meighen next dealt at length with the organization of the citizens and the consequent diminution of the proportions of the strike. Affirming that sympathetic strikes necessarily involved the violation of contracts, Mr. Meighen said that the citizens of Winnipeg had done a service to all Canada, by the action they had taken. That the strikers had established a soviet government, the minister declared proved, as would be seen by perusal of the labor press of the city and the statements of the strike leaders that they were exercising governmental authority. As to the postal employees, 380 of them had lost their positions and would not be further employed.

In conclusion, Mr. Meighen said that the question of collective bargaining was one for the provincial authorities to deal with. The federal government could only act in an advisory capacity.

Minister Reviews Strike

The Hon. A. Meighen Says Strikers Surpassed Government Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The speech delivered in the Canadian House of Commons, in the course of the debate on the condition prevailing in Canada by the Hon. Arthur Meighen was a valuable contribution, inasmuch as it was the first narration of the facts of the case by an eye witness. Mr. Meighen accompanied the Minister of Labor, Senator Robertson, to Winnipeg, and has just returned. In the course of his remarks, the acting Minister of Justice (Mr. Meighen) spoke in part as follows:

"The first thing necessary is to know the conditions that do exist and the causes that brought them about—what they are, and how far any general principle can be applied thereto. A general strike was declared in the city of Winnipeg on May 15. Previous to that, on the tenth of the same month, a strike had been declared on the part of the employees of three concerns—the Dominion Bridge Company, the Manitoba Bridge & Iron Company, and the Vulcan Iron Works—of the city of Winnipeg.

Collective Bargaining Not Refused

"The dispute between the employees and the companies concerned the part, if any, which should be taken by a body of men elected by certain branches of Labor known as the Metal Trades Council in determining the conditions of Labor in the shops of the three concerns. It is commonly said, and it has been often repeated here, that the principle of collective bargaining was that upon which the two sides to that initial dispute split. In one sense that may possibly be correct, but a mere statement like that leads us nowhere, because collective bargaining in the form described by many members has never been denied, and is not claimed to have been denied, by any of the three companies who are taking part in this dispute.

"Collective bargaining on the part of all three had been their practice for some time, so much so that one, at all events, and I think all of them, had adopted the habit of each week consulting with shop committees of their men as to conditions in the factory, as to improvements that might be made, as to hours of labor and wages. That is to say, the principle of collective bargaining had been applied, in so far as it was constituted by the negotiations between any single concern and the employees of that concern as a body. That fact admits of no dispute.

"On the other hand, however, it was contended on the part of the Metal Trades Council, which is affiliated with, or indeed, a constituent part of the Trades and Labor Council of the

city of Winnipeg, that a bargain made between employees of a concern and that concern, should not stand as a bargain until it was ratified by the Metal Trades Council. To that the employers in each case objected. They placed their objections on the ground that the Metal Trades Council was constituted by men elected by bodies and by crafts who in large degree had no part in and had no relation to any craft engaged by them; on the further grounds that the Metal Trades Council as constituted was composed very largely of men elected by the metal trades of the railway companies, and that conditions that might obtain in the shops of the railway companies could not possibly apply to conditions in the competitive shops of the other companies, inasmuch as the one had to compete in the markets and the other had not.

"No Man's Land"

"However, it will be realized at a glance that there was a margin between the two sides to the controversy. There was a "no man's land" between. Collective bargaining by the employees in a single concern was not accepted as collective bargaining by the Metal Trades Council nor by the Trades and Labor Council of the city. The employers, on the other hand, refused to extend, temporarily at all events, the principle of collective bargaining. They did, however, later agree that upon the establishment of anything in the nature of an organization between the employers themselves, they would then be prepared to deal collectively with the united employees of the three concerns, or with a body of craftsmen of the description of those engaged by the three concerns, though there might be included outside parties not actually engaged by the concerns.

"It is only fair to those who went on strike to say that at the time the strike had been declared, there was, so far as I know, no concession made of the willingness of the employers to negotiate otherwise than collectively with the employees of the three concerns respectively. Now! in this relation it should be known at this stage, that in the opinion of the Minister of Labor the conception of collective employment, as contended for by the part of the Metal Trades Council, was so wide as to be impracticable and dangerous to the cause of Labor itself. It is the opinion of the Minister of Labor that where there is an organization of employers, then it is the duty of that organization to deal collectively, not only with the united body of their own employees, but with at least single crafts and unions of employees, consisting not merely of their workmen but of men in the same trade or craft though employed by others.

Point at Issue

"The point at issue mainly is this, and the reason I will explain as I pass along. The employees contend that the Metal Trades Council should be supreme, that they should have the right of imprudence and ratification of all engagements entered into by the employees of any concern with the management of that concern, and the Metal Trades Council as constituted undoubtedly held within its personnel

representatives of crafts that have nothing to do with the crafts engaged by the three concerns affected.

Demonstrations Before Parliament Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (via Thief River Falls, Minnesota)—There was a demonstration on Monday by strikers and their returned soldier sympathizers at the Parliament Buildings to urge the Premier to call a special session of the Legislature to adopt a law legalizing sympathetic strikes. He said he could not promise to do so. There were about 6000 people, and they crowded all over the grounds, climbed on top of buildings, and through the windows. The strike committee said none but returned soldiers or men wearing veteran buttons were admitted inside. There was no violence.

At the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railway shops, there were demonstrations on Monday when the time allowed by the ultimatum expired in which the men could return to work and the police were hurried to the scene. Flag snatching by the parading strikers was responsible for an outbreak on Main Street, when the flag worn by Harold Lloyd of the committee of 1000 was snatched by a striker. Lloyd was attacked. There were no arrests.

The situation continues rather tense, and the barracks are scenes of activity and preparation to put down any demonstration that might break into violence.

Strike Spreads in Saskatoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan—The general sympathetic strike attained a more serious aspect in Saskatoon on Monday, when the strike committee called upon every union in the city to walk out and canceled all privileges heretofore granted. Hotel waiters were the first to answer the call, and power house employees may follow. Street cars will remain idle, the union has decided. Moving picture operators are working, but may quit any moment.

While printers and pressmen are loyal to their employers, local newspapers are seriously handicapped by a shortage of newsprint. Large stocks of print paper are in the freight sheds, and one daily secured delivery of several drayloads; and the strike went back to whence they had come. Telephones and telegraphs are still working. Twenty-four returned soldiers have been given strikers' positions at the post office, and mail service is normal once more.

The Regina Trades and Labor Council has washed its hands of the sympathetic strike problem, discharged the strike committee and decided to turn over such information as it had to unions which had voted to strike in sympathy with Winnipeg and were still of the same view.

Following the Trades and Labor meetings, a few working men who are anxious for a strike met under the chairmanship of C. McDonald and formed a provisional strike committee representative of the unions which had voted for a strike. As only 11

unions voted in the affirmative, and two of them hedged the vote around with so many conditions before they would agree to go out, it would appear that nine unions, of which the laborers' (mostly aliens and largely German and Austrian) is the strongest, will provide the bulk of the strikers. The police, firemen, carpenters, street railway men, and postal employees voted against a strike, while nine unions refused to or did not vote.

Premier on Government Policy Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At about midnight on Monday the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, joined in the debate on the question of the unrest in Canada and answered the various structures passed upon the government both by members on his own side of the House and on that of the Opposition. He absolutely denied the charge of certain speakers that the government was subject to the domination of any outside influences, and added that it never would be so long as he was at the head of it. In support of his assertion the Premier pointed to the drastic taxation laws passed by the government on those engaged in the packing industries.

As to what the government had done for Labor, he contended that his government was the first to select a man who was a member of a Labor organization, making him a member of the government and then appointing him Minister of Labor. The government had repeatedly during the past two years called in both employed and employers in consultation on the difficult problems they were facing in Canada today, in common with the rest of the world. There never had been a war which had not been followed by high prices, industrial disturbances and inflation. The Premier then shortly narrated the various measures taken by the government in the way of quick demobilization, generous war gratuities, land settlement, training of returned men, provision for those incapacitated by the war and providing for employment for the returned men and the munition workers. Sir Robert went on to say that conditions in Europe were much worse than they were in Canada, and the cost of living was much higher. They were also as bad in the United States.

As to the present Labor conditions, the Prime Minister said that Canada was committed to the proposals which were embodied in the treaty of peace, and the federal government proposed to carry them out to the extent of its jurisdiction. He added that he thought the majority of the laboring men of Canada were disposed to look upon these questions in a reasonable way. Continuing in this strain, the Premier said:

"It would be one of the greatest mistakes that this Parliament could make to drive into what one might call the extreme wing of the Labor Party in Canada men who have as a still of the same view.

Following the Trades and Labor meetings, a few working men who are anxious for a strike met under the chairmanship of C. McDonald and formed a provisional strike committee representative of the unions which had voted for a strike. As only 11

unions had been fair and reasonable in their attitude toward this question. At the same time I am disposed to say tonight what I have said many times to Labor men, that surely, by a fair and reasonable spirit on one side and on the other, we can eventually, not by means of drastic legislation but by a better comprehension of each other's attitude, find some means more reasonable and more effective than the strike for composing differences between employers and employed.

I most sincerely hope and, more than that, I believe, that the laboring men of Canada will see their way to adopt that principle in the early future."

Toronto Strike Broken Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The general strike in this city is practically at an end, as the metal workers have issued a statement asking all those out on strike in sympathy to return to work and let the metal trades continue the fight with all the power of the international movement behind them. The spirit of the strikers, the statement says, is splendid and "they assure you they will win." The many organizations whose agreements with their employers have yet some time to run have offered their funds to assist in financing the metal trades to victory in the test of endurance between employers and workers. The strikers still state that they are willing to negotiate for a settlement.

MR. PALMER INVITES FULL INVESTIGATION Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In answer to criticism of his work as alien property custodian and the pending Senate investigation, A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, issued a statement yesterday, in which he said: "I shall be very happy to meet the charges of Senator Frelinghuysen at the earliest opportunity which the Judiciary Committee of the Senate will give me for that purpose, and I am hopeful that the committee will see fit to make this a public hearing. I understand that Senator Frelinghuysen alleges some malfeasance in office while I was alien property custodian. The truth will be a complete answer to all his allegations. I welcome the fullest investigation of the work of the alien property custodian."

LIMA STRIKE ENDS

LIMA, Peru—The general strike which began here last week terminated on Monday. Martial law remained in force.

W. G. LEE REELECTED

COLUMBUS, Ohio—W. G. Lee of Cleveland was reelected president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in Canada men who have as a

SENATE AGAIN PUTS OFF SUFFRAGE VOTE

Dilatory Tactics in Upper House of United States Congress—States' Rights and Color Enter Into the Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The resolution extending the right of franchise to the women of the United States was called up in the Senate yesterday by James E. Watson, Senator from Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Suffrage. A day of vigorous debate on the federal amendment was opened by James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, who is as strongly opposed to woman suffrage as he is to the League of Nations.

A series of lengthy speeches prevented the resolution coming to a vote, but the supporters of the amendment expect the Senate to decide the question as far as Congress is concerned before the close of the session today.

The opponents of suffrage concede that the resolution submitting the amendment to the states for ratification will be adopted in the Senate, but they resorted to dilatory tactics yesterday that forced a postponement of the vote.

Immediately after Senator Watson called up the amendment, Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi, offered an amendment extending the suffrage to white women only. He said he would support the measure only if

Senator Borah then declared that he believes in woman suffrage, but announced that he intends to vote against the amendment, as he believes that the various states should settle the question for themselves.

"It is a question of states' rights," he declared; "the whole fabric of our government will go to pieces if we do away with home rule."

Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, concluded the debate on the resolution for the day by also declaring that he believes suffrage to be a question for the individual states to decide.

RATE LEGISLATION FAVORED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, by unanimous vote, yesterday ordered favorably reported a bill by Chairman Cummings restoring at once the rate-making powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Jackson & Co.

Gentlemen

On the Trail of Summer

And the Present Call is for a fine Straw Hat or two

IN STRAW HATS:

Leghorns are distinguished \$10 or \$12

Fine Panama Hats in body formation from their source of weaving \$12 to \$75

IN GOLF CAPS:

Of English Tweeds and Homespuns in colorings and patterns to harmonize or contrast with your Suit—and shadow fabrics light as air \$2 to \$4

With high crowns to crush and scarf band—ventilated, very light and dignified looking. Two shades \$5

WHITE FLANNEL TROUSERS:

Of English Cricket flannel that won't discolor in the wash \$12

TWO-PIECE SUMMER SUITS:

That are tailored for up to our exacting standard in Tropical Cloths.

Wool Crash, Mohair \$18.50 to \$35

MOTOR DUSTERS:

Of Linen, Mohair, Tropical Cloth, and Wool Crash \$1 to \$35

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Near Keith's Theatre

Lamps for Wedding Gifts

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LOWPRICED FIXTURES

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DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR LONDON ROADS

Huge Map Prepared by the London Society Shows in What Way City's Road Communications Can Be Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The London Society, which during the war has been engaged on the preparation of a huge map of London showing in what way the road communication in and around the capital can be improved, has now been allowed to place the map on view before the public in one of the lecture rooms at King's College, Strand. The Development Plan, as the society has named this great map, was finished in January, 1917, but owing to the up-to-date information it contained, the ordinance authorities found it necessary to prohibit its publication until hostilities had ceased. The plan cost over £1000 to prepare and gave employment to nine architects and surveyors whose ordinary work had been reduced to the minimum by the war. Now that it has become obvious that building plans are to be put into operation with the least possible delay, the London Society feels, as the secretary informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that now is the time to put the work of the London Society before the authorities concerned, so that the work of development may proceed in the most logical order, and that future buildings may not afterward have to be removed in order to make way for the roads that will be required.

Widening the "Bottleneck"

In a recent speech, Lord Leverhulme attributed the high cost of transporting goods into and out of London to the road congestion, and made it plain that the widening of the bottleneck out of London would reduce the cost of production in many classes of manufactured goods. How this improvement may be effected is shown by the Development Plan of Greater London prepared by the London Society, and a corresponding improvement of the heart of London is contemplated by the society, which has already engaged a traffic expert to work out the railway problem as it affects the center of the city, and which intends to publish a map on a much larger scale still, showing the most minute details.

As a beginning to the well-ordered development of London, the society marks the seventh year of its existence by the publication of the present map of Greater London, extending from Enfield on the north of the river, to Epsom on the south, and from Rickmansworth in the west to Romford in the east, and on a scale of three inches to the mile. Not only are the proposals made by the traffic branch of the Board of Trade and submitted to conferences of local authorities, shown on the map, but also additional ones made by the London Society. Roads, parks, waterside reservations and open spaces, both existing and planned, are indicated clearly.

The 10 existing main roads shown are the Oxford, Bath, Basingstoke, Portsmouth, Brighton, Dover, Coventry, the Great North Road, and those leading to Norwich and Colchester. The new roads proposed are the western and eastern avenues, extensions of the Marylebone and Euston roads, providing a way across London to give relief to the present congested central routes. This proposal is being strongly supported by the London County Council, and a scheme is actually under preparation by the Road Board. The western avenue when constructed will commence at the junction of Silchester Road with Latimer Road, pass under the west London Railway to Wood Lane through open ground, south of Wormwood Scrubs to the high ground north of Uxbridge, thus relieving the traffic on the Uxbridge Road at Shepherd's Bush, Acton, and Ealing. This avenue is continued eastward to the Harrow Road, continuing through the Marylebone, Euston, Pentonville, and City roads, joining up with the new eastern avenue from the City Road, passing Hackney Marsh, and north of Ilford and Romford, joining the Colchester Road at Gallows Corner, thus relieving the Colchester Road, which is much congested at Bow Bridge, Stratford High Street, Ilford Bridge, and Romford.

New Roads Planned

A new Cambridge road is contemplated from White Hart Lane, Tottenham, to the west of Waltham Cross and Cheshunt, joining the present main road at Turnford. South of the river a shorter route to Woking, Bisham, and Aldershot is planned by a new road through Chertsey, leaving the Chiswick High Road at Chiswick Lane, crossing the Thames by a new bridge to join the Lower Richmond Lane, with another bridge to relieve the present Richmond Bridge over the Thames to St. Margaret's, through Twickenham, Hanworth, and Shepperton Green to Chertsey Bridge.

By linking up existing stretches of road and improving them in many cases the London Society is in favor of the construction of a circular road north of the river and one to the south, providing easy access from west to east, and from south to north, without the necessity of passing through the crowded areas of the city. An outer circular road is also urged at a distance 12 to 14 miles from the center of the city. A new approach to the Victoria and Albert docks is shown on the society's plan, to relieve the congestion in that industrial area. Various by-pass roads, at Brentford, Croydon, New Cross, Kingston, Sutton, and Bromley, are included in the society's scheme, so that these towns may carry on their ordinary work without interference from through traffic, and so that the latter may not be obliged to sacrifice time,

on the journey through the necessity for conforming to local regulations regarding speed through towns and villages.

The society's work does not, as already indicated, end here, and the future map of central London will include such important matters as the embankment on the south of the Thames, the reconstruction of Southwark; the better control and distribution of railways through these congested areas, and the railway bridges across the Thames, including the much discussed Charing Cross Bridge.

BOLSHEVISM IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Returned Soldiers Threaten to Organize Counter-Demonstration to Gathering in Sydney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Bolshevism in Brisbane and its effects have awakened New South Wales. One factor in the awakening was the report that the Bolsheviks in Sydney were organizing a gathering to be held in the Dominion.

Representatives of the returned soldiers, hearing the report, promptly waited on the chief secretary, Mr. Fuller, and informed him that if the Bolshevik element attempted to hold a procession or gathering or other expression of disloyalty, violent scenes were likely. The returned men would organize a counter-demonstration and if there was a clash so much the worse for the Bolsheviks.

Mr. Fuller gave the "diggers" not to the state government would not allow any insult to returned soldiers. He had been officially informed, however, that the Sydney affair had been abandoned.

He would warn the disloyal elements that if anything of the kind that had occurred in Brisbane were attempted in Sydney they would have to stand the consequences.

A crowded meeting of the Balmain branch of the Australian Labor Party discussed a motion brought before it, expressing sympathy with the Bolshevik movement, and approval of the One Big Union. The motion was defeated by a two to one majority.

The Australian Waterside Worker, a new journal describing itself as devoted to the interest of the Sydney branch of the Waterside Workers Federation of Australia, contains an editorial which frankly favors bolshevism. It says: "Bolshevism in Russia, bolshevism in the whole of the Central Powers, has taught us a lesson. . . . Yes, comrades, law and order will give place to bolshevism tomorrow, and bolshevism is majority rule—the capitalists notwithstanding. We have been watching the result of our working class comrades' work in Russia, in Bulgaria, and all over Austria and Germany. Surely one must be a fool to believe that endeavor to give forth that belief that something on similar lines will not occur here."

In a letter to Mr. P. C. Evans, general secretary of the Australian Labor Party, Mr. P. Kreslin, secretary of the Russian Association of Brisbane, declares that there are several hundred, possibly more than a thousand, Russians who wish to return to Russia but are stopped by the federal government. He asks that steps be taken to put the facts before the British Government and if possible before the Peace Conference.

Peter Simonoff, who claims to be Consul-General in Australia for the Russian Soviet Government, has lost both his appeals against his conviction recently on two charges of having committed breaches of military orders prohibiting him from addressing meetings, engaging in propaganda work, or in any way disturbing the war. Simonoff states that if he can get safe conduct he will accept the federal government's offer to return him to Russia via Japan. He believes, however, that he could not get safe conduct through Japan.

LIQUOR IMPORTATION CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island.—Under an amendment which was made to the provincial Prohibition Act at the recent session of the Legislature the importation of liquor for sale for medicinal purposes will be made by the Prohibition Commission, consisting of six clergymen—three Protestant and three Roman Catholic—in whose hands the administration of the law was placed by the Arsenal Government two years ago, and all sales will be made through vendors, who will receive their remuneration through salaries instead of from commissions, as heretofore. In the past the importation was made by a wholesale vendor, and the retail vendors were allowed from 10 to 50 per cent of their profits. Other changes have also been made in the act, with a view to increasing its effectiveness.

ALCOHOL PROBLEM TACKLED IN FRANCE

Movement for Diminution or Suppression of Use of Alcohol Is Comparatively Small but Courageous and Determined

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The alcohol question in France, which means in effect the movement, comparatively small but courageous and determined, for the diminution or suppression of the use of alcohol in human consumption—"contre l'alcoolisme," as this movement is generally called—makes itself appearances on the surface of public affairs under discussion and consideration and then seems to relapse again. This does not mean that the movement stands still or goes backward, or that those who are devoted to it relax their efforts—far from that—but simply that the attention of the general public is not fastened acutely on it in the same way.

The movement may be said to be mainly supported in three special sections. In the first place there is the Ligue Nationale contre l'alcoolisme which has its headquarters in the Boulevard St. Germain, and which is a very active institution, well managed and thorough, though needing far more support than it receives. That keen deputy of many years, deep experience and varied interests, Mr. Jules Siegfried, is closely associated with it. There is also the women's league which is doing great work.

Newspaper as Champion

The other section is the parliamentary which labors earnestly but against many difficulties represented by the interests involved, and then there is a very small but highly influential section of the press, which, not without some risk from the point of view of its own material interests, has adopted an attitude of uncompromising hostility to the continuance of the liquor traffic on anything like the old lines, and urges continually that if a great France is to be built up in the future the liquor evil which is spoiling her must be suppressed and the French physique made cleaner and purer. The newspapers in general either ignore the question or deal only timidly with it, and in some cases even show open hostility to any considerable reform.

Foremost among the champions of contre l'alcoolisme is the leading journal of the day, Le Temps, about whose position in this matter there is no ambiguity. It denounces the consumption of alcohol with the utmost vigor and rails continually against the traffic in it.

Again, what has been described as an international conference of investigation against the excessive use of alcohol has been held recently at the headquarters of the National League. Mr. Jules Siegfried presided at the opening. Mr. Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of Justice and one of the founders in Belgium of the order of Good Templars, total abstainers and unwavering opponents of the excessive use of alcohol, should have taken the chair but could not reach the meeting in time. There were representatives from various and many countries, and in giving them welcome Mr. Siegfried indicated them the object of the gathering.

The conference first gave its attention to the African colonies of European nations and independent countries in Africa, and recommended that importation, circulation, sale, and so forth, should be absolutely forbidden, either for personal consumption or with a view to the sale of all distilled or fermented beverages and of all liquors, with the exception of wines of not more than 12 degrees and beers of not more than 8 degrees. At the same time it was recommended that the manufacture of such beverages as had been indicated should be absolutely forbidden in those countries, and also that the resolution of Brussels in 1890 ought to be regarded as representing the minimum of limitation and should be modified and extended as circumstances permitted.

At the period in the war when the French fortunes were drooping low the government considered it expedient to make a substantial increase in the wine allowance to soldiers. At the same time something in the nature of official advocacy of wine for the physical benefits it was said to confer was conducted. This places would-be governmental partial abolitionists in a somewhat difficult position. Persons on the boulevards and in the cafés are naturally inclined to think that if the government considered that wine was good for the French at the time of their severest strain it is good for them at other times. It is ignored that sincerity and war expediency are two very different things.

In other ways the government practices expediency, and condones or encourages ways of the meanest character on the part of the café proprietors, leading to the further use of alcohol. There is ample illustration in a communication that has just been made by Mrs. Fallot Mather, who is president of the Union des Femmes Françaises contre l'alcool, and who says: "At a recent congress at Caen a workman asked to be allowed to speak and said, 'I have managed to get rid of the alcohol habit, but I am still an inveterate smoker, and I can no longer buy tobacco without taking a 'petit verre.'"

It is unfortunately true that only the consumers of 'aperitifs' and alcohol obtain tobacco; more than that, it is sometimes necessary to subscribe to the same conditions in order to obtain a box of matches. We protest with the utmost energy against these methods of exploitation. They are more unacceptable than ever at a time when every one knows that alcohol is a public danger. It is for the competent authority to deal with the matter; we should like to believe that it will put an end to this scandal."

Meetings of anti-alcohol bodies of some special interest have been held of late. The annual meeting of the National League was held at the Sorbonne, Mr. Lapie, director of primary education, presiding and being supported by Mr. Debave, permanent secretary of the Academy of Medicine, and Mr. Frederic Rémain, general secretary. Professor Debave emphasized the ever-increasing dangers of the excessive use of alcohol in France. Mrs. Maria Verone indicated the part women were playing in the struggle against alcohol and insisted on the urgency of the necessary legislative reforms to combat the evil. Mr. Frederic Rémain gave an account of the propaganda that was being conducted in civil as well as in military circles, and he indicated how effective it had been inasmuch as the partisans of alcohol and a continuance of the old régime were themselves impressed by it.

Anti-Alcoholic Competition

Mr. Aubert gave an account of an interesting anti-alcoholic competition that had been opened among the pupils of the primary schools in the Seine district, and appealed for the collaboration of the youth of the country in the fight they were waging. This was essentially a struggle for the good of the youth, the welfare and strength of the rising generation which had no bad habits fastened firmly upon it and could appreciate the sense, honesty, and value of the movement. Mr. Lapie thanked those who had come to the meeting to speak for the movement, and distribution of awards then took place.

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Developing his theme, Mr. Buckland pointed out that "it is to be expected that parties will grow up with the

EUROPEANS' FUTURE IN INDIAN EMPIRE

President of European Association Draws Attention to Coming Political Difficulties and the Necessity for Preparation

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Mr. P. L. Buckland, barrister-at-law and president of the European Association, delivered a thoughtful address at the last annual meeting of the association, impressing upon the members the difficulties confronting Europeans in India in the near future, and the necessity of being prepared for them. Insisting upon communal representation for Europeans upon the reformed legislative bodies, he said:

"We cannot hope for a large number of seats on the legislative council, but the prominence and importance of our community entitles us to an adequate number of seats. The question is, Can we fill them? When I look round and see the apparent apathy of the European men, we must realize that conditions here are entirely different from conditions in England, where you have a leisured class who enter into political life as a hobby, and you also find a certain number who take up politics as a means of advancement. Politics here will advance nobody, and there is no leisured class. Our representative politicians hitherto have been a few public-spirited men who, in addition to the multifarious duties of their heavy work, have taken up the work in the interests of the community.

Events in the New Era

"When the new era comes in, what is going to happen? The councils are to be enlarged, and we know that there will be long sittings. Parliament, as you know, sits from February to August, and I have little doubt that you will have long sittings here at a period adapted to the exigencies of the climate. The business of the council will be much greater. There will be greater facilities for the introduction of legislation, and there is little doubt that our Indian friends will introduce matters which have not done up to now. The result of all this will be to throw so much more work upon our men that many will not be able to spare the time to do it."

Another difficulty pointed out by Mr. Buckland was the place where the legislative councils will meet. "In the case of the Imperial Government, one supposes it will be Simla and Delhi, and to have to go to Simla or Delhi is a very different matter from taking a night's journey to town from Manchester or Liverpool. The difficulties in future are going to be very considerable, while among Indians they will not be the same. Their position is very different. You have men who combine politics with their ordinary duties, and the result will be that they will have a much larger field to choose from, while our field will be extremely limited. With the versatility of Indians and their wider field, they will be able to put forward representatives capable of meeting ours at every point, and we may find ourselves outclassed."

Developing his theme, Mr. Buckland pointed out that "it is to be expected that parties will grow up with the

gradual introduction of responsible self-government, and the European representatives will have to adopt their own line. They will have to be skilled in debate, and in thrust and parry, and hold their own on all matters which arise. What is to be done? A certain number of representatives will have to be put forward whose sole work will be to represent us, and I see no alternative but to have paid representatives, while a certain number of the remaining seats will be filled by those who combine political life with the duties of their profession or business. This suggestion may come as a shock, and the thought of paid politicians may be abhorrent to some, but it is not unknown at home. I see no alternative if we are to hold our own."

Increased Public Interest Needed

Mr. A. J. Pugh, another prominent member of the European community, expressed his cordial agreement with the president's remarks, and drew from them the moral that the Europeans must rouse themselves to take a greater interest in public affairs. If they were never going to take any interest, then they would be virtually handing over the government of the country to the Indians entirely. What they wanted Europeans to do was to lead the Indians in the right way. That was why he would like to see more of their young men there.

The attendance, whether of young men or others, was, in point of fact, very small, and lent point to both the above speakers' references to the political apathy of the European community. The statesman admits the probability that the professional element will have to be imported into Indian politics on the European side, and expresses the hope that the evils associated with the system, as exhibited in western countries, may be avoided.

BETTERING THE LOT OF FARM LABORERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Henry Rew, assistant secretary of the Board of Agriculture and deputy chairman of the Agricultural Wages Board, at a meeting of representatives of the Agricultural Wages Board and County Wages committees, at the Essex Hall, replied to a number of questions arising out of orders issued by the departments affecting wages and other conditions of Labor.

He was gratified, he said, to know that the administration of the acts and enforcement of the orders had been generally carried out smoothly by both sides, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered. Although the workers had been fighting for a larger share in the output of their industry, which was very legitimate and natural, they had impressed the public with the fact that they were not out entirely

for more money, but for a better place in the sun, for a better outlook on life, and for improvement of the conditions under which they were working. They represented a class of the community whose outlook on life, hitherto much too restricted, needed to be widened and enlarged.

One of the best results of the forward movement in the present day was the improvement in the wages of agricultural laborers. He thought the wages board and the district committees could claim a certain amount of credit for the work already done. He desired to clear up certain points with regard to the acts and orders issued, because he realized that there must necessarily be certain complications in the work being done in the administration of regulations which had been somewhat piecemeal in character. If more time had been placed at the disposal of those who framed the regulations perhaps they might have been more explicit.

An amendment was adopted by a large majority to the effect that the conference did not accept the settlement as permanent, with an addition declaring that the government be warned that the present low wages were the main factor in driving people off the land.

A resolution was carried calling for an inquiry on the lines of the Coal Commission with particular reference to the nationalization of land, and demanding allotments and small holdings at fair rent. The conference also adopted a resolution in favor of £1 a week for old-age pensions, approving the proposed abolition of the Poor Law and demanding an adequate scheme of widows' and orphans' pensions.

CANADIAN WHEAT FOR GREECE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Mr. J. A. Robb, chairman of the Liberal committee of the House of Commons, recently asked a question of the government in reference to the reported sale of Canadian wheat to Greece. In reply, Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, said that negotiations had proceeded with that end in view, but that up to the present no actual contract had been signed.

The efforts of the government had been directed to the exportation of wheat products, but it was not always possible to accomplish that to the full extent desired. He was not sure if any portion of the purchase by Greece would be wheat products instead of wheat. In amplification of this statement, Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister, added that the amount involved would be about 1,000,0

DEBATE ON FRENCH ELECTORAL REFORM

Mr. A. Briand Says Such Reform Would Provide France With the One Instrument Capable of "Assuring Its Destiny"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS. France—Once started, and the main arguments having been expressed, the debate on electoral reform, spread over many sittings, pursued a somewhat dull and monotonous way. The opposing sides, the supporters of the existing scrutin d'arrondissement and those who feel that the time for the scrutin de liste and proportional representation has surely come, did not show any pronounced signs of approximating toward each other and coming to a compromise on the basis of the Dessoix scheme. It began to appear that a strong diversion was wanted in the debate to give it life. As it happened, it was provided just at the right time by Mr. Aristide Briand.

Just prior to this Mr. Lairolle had made a long speech in favor of reform, in which he maintained that the existing system of scrutin d'arrondissement was powerless to bring about the administrative and social reforms so greatly needed, but he did not think that the circumstances were such that the parties could give their support to integral proportional representation.

Change Deprecated

He thought that the report of the commission would satisfy for the time being, inasmuch as it overthrew the scrutin d'arrondissement. On the other hand the latter system was stoutly supported by Mr. Thierry Cazes, who insisted that any change just now would be most inopportune, for the country was absorbed with other questions and it was impolitic to bring forward such a matter just at the end of a Parliament. (Here Mr. Dalimier interrupted with the remark that at the beginning of a Parliament it was always too soon; during the Parliament there was not the time available, and afterward it was too late.) He, Mr. Thierry Cazes, happened then to refer to a speech that Mr. Briand had made on the subject in 1909 and this brought Mr. Briand to his feet.

Mr. Briand said that the speech in question was inspired by the feeling of responsibility which weighed on the government when it was a matter of a reform of such a serious character. On that previous occasion they were at the end of a Parliament, and they found themselves in the presence of a scheme for proportional representation based on the system of Hondt, which was a novelty. It would, in the circumstances, have been a veritable adventure to plunge into such a question at the end of a legislature, and the government was opposed to an enterprise which had no chance of yielding any positive result and which risked a deep disturbance of the electoral body on the eve of its being consulted. Mr. Louis Andrieux interjected with the remark that it was proposed to run the same risk again. Yes, said Mr. Briand, but many things had happened since that time. The problem of electoral reform had been brought before the country, and there were few candidates' programs that had not taken it into consideration. Consequently the electors had been enabled to come to their conclusions in the matter.

They lived in a country of universal suffrage and it was necessary that they should respect the wishes of the people when they were clearly expressed. For himself, he believed firmly that the country was inclined toward electoral reform, and that it saw in the indispensable instrument of the majority of the other great reforms it ardently desired.

France the Savior

Parliament had had ten years in which to study the questions. Now they were face to face with the task and it was necessary to vote yes or no, and he did not think they could neglect the problem under the pretext that the opportunity was not a good one. The country would not understand. He said in conclusion: "Twice has the country given its verdict in favor of reform. If you desire that confidence in election promises should be maintained you cannot go before the country again without having settled this problem. The country is calm indeed, but it is the calm of stupor. It is still stunned by the din of battle. But it must regain its strength and vigor, and a great responsibility rests on you, namely, that of providing the country with an instrument which alone can assure its destiny. France desires to live and place herself at the head of the world."

for it is France that has saved the world. She desires to be set free from all the bonds that hampered her, and in such a deliverance electoral reform would be the first step. . . . I beg the Chamber to maintain its former attitude and to assure to the country the instrument which is necessary to its renaissance."

After two or three more sittings the Chamber arrived at the voting stage. First of all the Chamber voted for the scrutin de liste, the first part of the first article of the bill submitted by the commission, this reading, "The members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected by the scrutin de liste," being passed by show of hands. The commission's formula contained the words "by a single scrutiny" and Mr. Bracke put forward an amendment for the addition of the words "with proportional representation." He said that he was satisfied that, after the manner in which the electoral body had expressed its opinion, if the Chamber voted an exact representation of its own thought and the interests of the country, the Senate, in fact, of such a persistent expression, would find itself obliged to do so.

Mr. Varenne, chairman of the commission, did not feel so sure about the Senate as did Mr. Bracke, and urged that having now reached a compromise between the proportionalists and the Majority Party they would risk upsetting it and losing it all if they asked for proportional representation absolutely to begin with. They were not bringing the Chamber a scheme for the settlement once and for all of the great question of electoral reform, but they offered it as a scheme for such reform as would get rid of the scrutin d'arrondissement at the next elections. He himself was all for proportional representation, but to achieve reform the vote of both chambers was necessary, and if the Bracke amendment were voted he thought the future of the whole scheme would be compromised.

However, there were many in the Chamber who did not share Mr. Varenne's view that they had better proceed warily and collect their total reform in small installments. In the end the Bracke amendment was carried by 235 votes to 201, and there appeared to be some satisfaction among the supporters of the scrutin d'arrondissement at this circumstance.

MOTHERS ALLOWANCE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta — The Mothers Allowance Act passed at the last session of the Alberta Legislature, which will be put into operation very shortly. A. M. MacDonald, superintendent of the department of neglected and delinquent children, will direct the administration of the act, and a branch office of that department is being opened in Calgary to take care of the new work in the southern part of the Province. Under the terms of this act any woman who is a widow, and who, having in her custody a child or children under the age of 15 years in the case of boys, and 16 years in the case of girls, is unable to take proper care of such child or children, may, by applying to an inspector appointed in the city or town in which she is resident, and satisfying the superintendent that she is worthy, receive assistance. The amount of the allowance is left open, to be decided upon by the inspector, and will be paid in weekly installments.

MRS. ANDREWS RETURNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, having spent five months in England and France as the representative of the United States Bureau of Education at the Peace Conference, is on her way home. She was the only woman serving on the commission to revise the League of Nations' covenants. Mrs. Andrews also has been working with the Army Educational Commission, addressing soldiers at the camps on a League of Nations and the students at the university for American soldiers in France. She made out the course of study in international relations used by the army instructors, and drew up the resolution for an International Bureau of Education as an organ of the League of Nations, which was endorsed by the National Education Association of this country and presented to the Peace Conference by Mrs. Andrews.

DUTY TO CHILDREN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—That it was the duty of the United States to give a fair chance to every child was urged by Miss Julia Lathrop, director of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, at the opening of the annual conference of social workers on Monday. She urged that millions be spent at once on full-term schools for the children in the elementary grades in order to prevent adult illiteracy.

MINING PROGRESS IN TASMANIA

Instead of Ores Being Sent to Germany to Be Treated, They May Be Worked at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania — The Tasmanian Department of Mines recently issued an interesting statement relating to the progressive administration and developments of this important industry, which has been notably increased during the war. It is, of course, impossible to predict the effect of the cessation of hostilities upon the metal markets. The very high prices that have been paid for metals during the past few years may drop, but on the other hand, there is no doubt that the fostering, where possible, of all branches of industries within the Empire will have a very beneficial effect upon this trade among others.

The Minister for Mines, Sir Neil Elliott Lewis, is of the opinion that enormous advantages may be reaped from the electric energy available in Tasmania. Instead of ores being sent to Germany to be treated as hitherto, not only ores produced locally, but those from all parts of the Commonwealth, may now be treated at home.

The development of the State's hydroelectric schemes has unfortunately been handicapped by difficulties connected with the purchase and transport of the necessary machinery. Such delays have caused keen disappointment to the State, and especially to the Mining Department, which fully realizes the importance to a good beginning of punctual compliance with contracts. A 10-ton plant, operating at the works of the Electrolytic Zinc Company near Risdon, is already producing very good results.

Preparations are being made in consequence for the general expansion of the works and for the establishment of subsidiary undertakings.

Electric Power Development

Negotiations have been proceeding for some time also between the State and the Mt. Lyell and Mt. Read-Rosebery companies for the development of the King River Power Scheme. Electric energy generated by King River power could well be utilized for treating the large zinciferous orebodies known to exist in Mt. Read and the surrounding districts.

The Geological Survey branch of the Department of Mines is for the present devoting its efforts to promoting the utilization of mineral resources. An examination of the tin field of North Dundas, for instance, brought to light the fact that the ultimate and permanent future of the field will depend upon the profitable treatment of the sulphuric ores into which the oxidized ores will be found to pass. Mr. Hartwell Conder, who carried out this investigation, considers that the recovery of the sulphur contents for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and ammonium sulphate, combined with treatment for tin ore, will insure the best industrial results as far as that field is concerned. He also considers that it is for the government to assist in the development of this project. The district possesses great natural wealth, which a few companies have struggled persistently to develop in a partial way under adverse conditions; state intervention, and financial help would establish these praiseworthy efforts on a firmer basis.

With a view to supplying prospectors and others with information about minerals, a series of Mines Department circulars has been prepared.

pared. Financial assistance has been given to prospectors also, and with excellent results. In a speech delivered in the Assembly recently, the Minister for Mines stated that he thought such assistance should certainly continue, earmarking a specific sum for the benefit of returned soldiers desirous of prospecting or having made discoveries requiring pecuniary assistance for workings.

Grants to Companies

Apart from help thus rendered, and to be rendered, to individuals, various mining companies and syndicates have received grants; by no means, however, with such good results as in the former case. The failure to obtain any results from the large amount of money expended does not, in the opinion of the Minister, appear to justify further expenditure in that direction. Organizations, both in Australia and elsewhere, designed to mobilize natural science in the interests of industry, are receiving keen support from the Ministry of Mines.

The Survey Department very much laments the fact that no new mineral fields have been discovered during the past months. The belief generally, however, is that the prospects of mining in Tasmania may be regarded as very hopeful. Now that the great war is practically at an end, confidence will be renewed, and the difficulties of the past five years in raising capital, in obtaining machinery, and in securing labor will subside, though it will naturally take time to reach anything like normal condition.

CANADIAN LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the course of the second reading of the government's Prohibition Bill in the Canadian Upper Chamber a constitutional point was raised by Senator Pringle to the effect that the British North American Act provided for the unrestricted exchange of commodities between provinces. This point will be the subject of discussion when the bill reaches its committee stage. The leader of the Senate, Sir James Lougheed, said that the bill provided for the continuance of the liquor restrictions which had been adopted, for 12 months after the proclamation of peace. Sir James admitted that the act seemingly interfered with the liberty of the people, adding that that charge could be brought against most remedial legislation. He believed that the moral sentiment of the people was strongly behind the bill. Senator Pringle, in bringing up his constitutional point, founded his contention on the working of a section of the British North American Act, which reads as follows: "All articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the provinces shall, from and after the union, be admitted free into each of the provinces." He contended that neither the Dominion nor the provinces had the power to restrict in any way free trade between the provinces in regard to any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any province.

WANT STANDARDIZED PENSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The Army and Navy Veterans Association has passed a resolution calling upon the Dominion Government to standardize the pension system. A number of speakers expressed objection to officers being granted higher pensions than the men in the ranks, in view of the fact that the Canadian army was composed almost entirely of volunteers. Many men of high education and business attainments joined as privates in order to get to the front sooner.

LARGER ARNOLD ARBORETUM URGED

Visiting Committee in Its Report to Harvard College Points Out a Pressing Need for the Acquisition of More Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The immediate and pressing need of the Arnold Arboretum, as pointed out by the visiting committee in its report to the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, is one of territorial extension.

A plot of meadow land, adjacent to the Arboretum, and consisting of about sixteen acres between South Street, Jamaica Plain, and the Dedham branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, has been recommended by the committee as a favorable tract for tree cultivation.

The utilization of this land, at present the property of the president and fellows of Harvard University, has been urged, upon former occasions, by the visiting committee. Because of present limitations, the study of poplars and of willows is necessarily curtailed at the university, with few rivals indeed in the world, is attributed solely to the generosity of well-wishers.

It is well known that many foreign students go yearly to the Arnold Arboretum to acquire knowledge of the plants of their native land. The collections brought together by the Arboretum make this the best place in the United States, if not, indeed, in the world, to study comparatively the trees of North America and of Australian lands.

for supplying trees and ideas new to Illinois or to California, for instance, the institution should in fairness derive financial assistance from the benefited quarter, in the opinion of the committee.

The Arnold Arboretum was founded in 1874, through a bequest of \$100,000 by James Arnold of New Bedford to Harvard University. The resources of the Arboretum now represent an expenditure of more than \$700,000, the balance having been given by friends of the institution; in addition, about \$1,250,000, the gift of the city of Boston, has been utilized in the extension of its scientific activities.

At its inception, the Arnold Arboretum was merely a collection of trees which were then known to have thrived in eastern Massachusetts. That it has grown to its present status as one of the singular ornamental features of the university, with few rivals indeed in the world, is attributed solely to the generosity of well-wishers.

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LINKING EASTERN AND WESTERN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The local Board of Trade is actively using its influence to bring about the establishment of a regular Canadian steamship service between Halifax and Montreal and Vancouver and Victoria.

If this cannot be arranged the alternative is suggested of the appointment of a Canadian customs officer at New York to permit of bonded shipments of manufactured goods through New York to western Canada from the factories of Ontario and Quebec. At present continental rates from eastern Canada to the Pacific Coast are \$1.25 per hundred pounds. The Canadian Manufacturers Association is being asked to take action. Strong efforts by British Columbia interests are being brought to bear so as either to secure the establishment of the desired steamship line or else the appointment of a Canadian customs officer in New York.

BIG PETROLEUM RESERVOIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CASPER, Wyoming—What is said to be the largest crude petroleum reservoir in the west, a concrete basin 300 feet in diameter, 30 feet deep, and capable of holding 300,000 barrels, has been completed here by the Midwest Refining Company, and is filling with crude oil from the Salt Creek and Big Muddy fields. The interior approximates an average city block in area.

WYOMING'S Y. W. C. A. BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—The first building erected in Wyoming for the Young Women's Christian Association

is approaching completion here.

Wanamaker's

Broadway at Ninth, New York

Summer Furniture: An Indication

The character of a store is reflected in its merchandise. What we believe to be good and right is expressed in what we offer for sale. Thus, this assortment of summer furniture is something more than mere furniture: it is one expression of the character of the entire Wanamaker Store. It will interest you for that, and other reasons.

(1) The individuality you like

The range of choice covers furniture of reed, of willow, of fibre, and of wood; furniture for out-doors or for in-doors; furniture that's upholstered or unupholstered, but which if upholstered, presents a wonderful range of choice in coverings, including many beautiful designs exclusive to this Store; furniture in the natural finish, furniture enameled in nearly every charming, summery color known to taste or to fashion; and above all, furniture in complete variety of designs.

(2) The price you can pay

Among hundreds of styles it stands to reason that everything can't be high-priced or everything low-priced, and that even middle prices will show many fine gradations. Take your pick—the prices go from \$2 for garden bench with slat seat and back, to \$397 for a superb suite in tan and blue enamel.

And it also stands to reason

and you've our word for it besides, that stocks of wicker and wood furniture so immense as to permit of hundreds of styles mean purchases on a scale permitting of lowest prices possible for highest qualities possible.

Fifth Gallery, New Building.

Jerome
THE SPECIALTY SHOP OF
UPPER FIFTH AVENUE

Feminine Fascinations for Summer
Frocks of Flowered Chiffons, Georgette,
Foulard, Organdie, Voile and Tub Fabrics
Prices Refreshingly Modest

661 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Between 52nd and 53rd Streets

Rich in
Food
Value



1/4 and 1/2 Pound
Package

CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS

HEARINGS ON BILL IN EQUITY AND CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASES IN COURT

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society vs. the Christian Science Board of Directors and of J. V. Dittmore vs. the Christian Science Board of Directors began before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

Contempt proceedings incidental to the suit of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society vs. the Christian Science Board of Directors also came up in the Supreme Judicial Court before Judge Braley.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, the Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

The Bill in Equity

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Supreme Judicial Court

Suffolk, ss. No. 30654. In Equity Eustace et al. v. Dickey et al.

Suffolk, ss. No. 30788. In Equity Dittmore v. Dickey et al.

Before Hon. Frederic Dodge, Master.

Appearances:

Hon. Charles E. Hughes (of New York); Messrs. Whipple, Sears & Ogden (Sherman L. Whipple and Lothrop Withington, Esqrs.); and Silas H. Strawn, Esq. (of Chicago), Counsel for Plaintiffs Herbert W. Eustace, David B. Ogden and Lamont Rowlands.

Meers. Bates, Nay, Abbott & Dane (Hon. John L. Bates); Clifford P. Smith, Esq.; and Edwin A. Krauthoff, Esq. (of Washington, District of Columbia), Counsel for Defendants Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, Edward A. Merritt, William R. Rathvon, and Annie M. Knott.

Messrs. Streeter, Demond, Woodworth & Sullaway (Hon. Frank S. Streeter and Fred C. Demond, Esq.); William G. Thompson and Romney Spring, Esqrs., Counsel for John V. Dittmore, as he is Defendant in No. 30654, and Plaintiff in No. 30788, Court House, Boston, June 3, 1919.

Mr. Whipple—May it please Your Honor, the cases which have been referred to Your Honor by order of the Supreme Judicial Court, under the ordinary rule to a special master, are entitled, the first one

Herbert W. Eustace of Boston, David B. Ogden of Brookline, Lamont Rowlands of Picayune, in the State of Mississippi, in their official capacity as trustees under a deed of trust dated Jan. 25, 1898, wherein Mary Baker G. Eddy is the donor.

The defendants are Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, Edward A. Merritt, of said Brookline, and William R. Rathvon, as they are trustees under a deed of trust dated Sept. 1, 1892, wherein Mary Baker G. Eddy is donor; and a declaration of trust supplementary thereto and in amendment thereof, dated March 19, 1903, and as they are also directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; and John V. Dittmore and Annie M. Knott, both of Boston, each claiming to hold the position and office of trustee and director in association with the other defendants.

The suit was brought in the manner described because just prior to the filing of the bill the four remaining directors attempted to oust Mr. Dittmore from his office as a director, attempted to elect Annie M. Knott as his successor, as one of the directors.

I do not mean to suggest by that form of speech that they either failed to oust Mr. Dittmore or to elect his successor, but merely to indicate that there is a claim on the part of Mr. Dittmore that he was not properly ousted, that he is still one of the directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and that Mrs. Knott was not duly elected, of course, as his successor.

That leads me to say that a second suit has been referred to Your Honor in which that very controversy is raised as the principal and perhaps the only issue. That is a suit by Mr. Dittmore against four of the other defendants in this suit who were his associates trustees, and perhaps still are, and Mrs. Knott is also named as a defendant.

By a subsequent order of the court that dispute or controversy was referred to Your Honor, with the direction that it be heard with this bill in equity in which Eustace and others are plaintiffs. An intimation was given by the presiding justice as to the way in which they should be heard, and I think we shall have no disagreement as to the order of procedure, although we may find it necessary to take Your Honor's direction. The suits are in no respect consolidated, but since they deal with kindred and in some respects similar matters it was thought that there would be an economy of time if, when evidence was taken that applied to both suits, it might be so applied without a repetition in an independent suit.

The Master—I suppose, as the evidence is put in under these orders of the court, the evidence in one case would apply to the other, wouldn't it?

Mr. Whipple—It would.

The Master—The order is that the above entitled case, namely, Dittmore et al. v. Dickey et al.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor, and

that was for the very purpose of making it possible that there should not be a duplicate presentation of that part of the evidence which applies to the issues in both cases. I understand, although I was not present, that that was the purpose of the judge.

The Master—Is that agreed to by counsel?

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Whipple—We had rather assumed that, our suit having been brought first, we should be called upon to proceed in the first instance, but desire to do that with the assent of all the parties, if that is their understanding of it, unless some other procedure should seem better and should be directed by Your Honor. I think the matter of the procedure in the two cases is left entirely in the hands of Your Honor; there is no other direction to Your Honor from the Supreme Court except what is contained in the order.

I took the liberty with the assent and knowledge of all the other counsel, of sending to Your Honor a copy of each bill and a copy of all the answers, and also the bill and answer or answers in each case arranged in parallel pages, so that you could readily compare the bill and the answer paragraph by paragraph. I assume Your Honor may have read those papers, or some of them, so that perhaps when we get to the point it will not be necessary to reread all of the bills and answers, but it may be sufficient to refer to the various controversies and various issues by way of opening.

Since this assignment was made, as we have already notified Your Honor, another and collateral matter has come up in the Supreme Judicial Court and is on the list for this morning; and, while it is not likely to be reached for some hours, it had been thought best and I understand agreed by all the parties, that we should merely do enough this morning as to the cases might be considered as having been begun and under way, which would protect all the counsel from other engagements; and that, having met Your Honor to receive, if you desire to give them, any directions as to procedure, we would then suspend until the proceedings in the Supreme Court have been finished.

I may say, as to the appearances, if you want me to state them I will do so.

The Master—I take it by consent this is the first hearing before the master?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—And everybody agrees to that?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—There have been no notices of the hearing sent out by the Master, and except by consent I do not know that this is a hearing.

Mr. Whipple—We all consent to it as the first hearing, which will place us in a position where we may adjourn from time to time subject to Your Honor's direction. Shall I state to Your Honor the appearances?

The Master—I think it would be well. First, about your record. Is there an agreement with regard to that?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Have you a stenographer agreed on by all hands?

Mr. Whipple—I think so. I asked, or we asked, and I understand with the assent of all, that Mr. Richard H. Jones, who is a very well known stenographer, should furnish the necessary force, and two associates of Mr. Jones are present busily engaged.

The Master—Perhaps it would be well to have that agreement become a part of the record, then.

Mr. Whipple—It might.

The Master—I mention it because I have known of cases where in the absence of an agreement there was some confusion later on.

Mr. Whipple—Well, we are agreed that Mr. Jones shall serve, with the discretion on his part to employ his assistants. As to the distribution of expense, I suppose something ought to be said. We are proposing to have sufficient stenographers so that the evidence may be transcribed hourly, and the usual way, where there are three-cornered issues, is to divide it into thirds. I do not know whether there is any other suggestion on the part of anybody here or not.

Mr. Thompson—I understand, if Your Honor please, that there is a gentleman who wants to be furnished with a copy outside of counsel, for the purpose of publishing a verbatim account of everything that goes on here. Now, if he is furnished with a copy, that would be the expense into fourths instead of thirds and make it somewhat easier for the parties. That is a matter about which our client would be interested, because he is a lone contestent here without anybody he may desire to assist him, and it is a matter of considerable moment to him what the expense of these mechanical appliances may be, and if he can in any way avoid paying a third and escape with a quarter, it is a material matter to him. Now, if there isn't any objection I should like to have it understood that the stenographers will furnish not merely four copies, one for Your Honor and one for each of the parties, but five copies, and that the expense be divided into four parts and not into three, a fourth being paid by the gentleman, who I think is known to everybody here and as to whose personality I think there could be no objection. He desires to be furnished with a verbatim copy in order that he may publish it.

The Master—I take it that is a matter of agreement between counsel.

Mr. Whipple—We have no objection to that; indeed, we think it has this advantage. I understand that Mr. Swan desires the copy in order that he may use it for publication. Unquestionably the public have a right, or the newspapers have a right, to publish the testimony if it is a fair and accurate transcript; therefore this suggestion seems to make it sure that they

will get the transcript absolutely accurate, and since they are entitled to have it anyway it is for the benefit and advantage of all of them that they have an accurate copy.

Mr. Bates—May it please the Court, we represent the Board of Directors de facto, five of the defendants named in these suits. We have no objection to the suggestion that has been made in regard to the stenographers, to whom shall do the work, and in regard to the division of the expense.

Mr. Whipple—We shall desire an extra copy or two, but we will pay for that as an extra expense assessed upon us. I suppose anyone can order an extra copy and pay that expense themselves. It is understood that, as I understand, that there will be five copies furnished—one to Your Honor, one to each of the three parties, and one to Mr. Swan for the purposes that have been indicated.

Mr. Thompson—Let us get his full name, William U. Swan.

Mr. Whipple—William U. Swan—and that the expense so far shall be divided into quarter parts, to be shared by every one except Your Honor, and any one of the parties may order extra copies at their own expense. We shall want one extra copy.

Mr. Bates—May it please the Court, I assume that the extra copy which Mr. Whipple speaks of is something that he will arrange in regard to with the stenographers himself.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Bates—We shall expect to arrange for an extra copy also, but that is a matter between ourselves and the stenographers, I assume.

Mr. Whipple—Yes; I have just stated that I should want an extra copy.

Mr. Bates—Mr. Whipple has stated that Mr. Swan is to be the party who is to bear the expense of the fourth copy. I had understood that this was to be reached for some hours, it had been thought best and I understand agreed by all the parties, that we should merely do enough this morning as to the cases might be considered as having been begun and under way, which would protect all the counsel from other engagements; and that, having met Your Honor to receive, if you desire to give them, any directions as to procedure, we would then suspend until the proceedings in the Supreme Court have been finished.

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Mr. Thompson—Let us get his full name, William U. Swan.

Mr. Whipple—William U. Swan—and that the expense so far shall be divided into quarter parts, to be shared by every one except Your Honor, and any one of the parties may order extra copies at their own expense. We shall want one extra copy.

Mr. Bates—May it please the Court, I assume that the extra copy which Mr. Whipple speaks of is something that he will arrange in regard to with the stenographers himself.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Bates—I have previously said that I think Mr. Thompson has the right to order more copies if he wishes to do so, and we are not going to concern ourselves with what he does with them.

Mr. Thompson—In other words, while you have no legal or other objection to Mr. Swan getting a copy and paying for it through me or Mr. Dittmore, you do desire to put a fraction of the extra expense on Mr. Dittmore, when you could just as well leave it off, having no more and no less happened by making the financial arrangement that I have suggested.

Mr. Bates—We do not wish to prolong this controversy, Your Honor, but the absurdity of the position is shown by the statement of it. If he is going to get two copies, and get his extra copy at reduced rates at which news, although it would be manifestly for his advantage so to do. Any news paper would have the right to have a stenographer present and take the testimony independently, as I understand it, and bear the expense of it.

The Master—I understand that there is a rule of the Court in regard to it.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor. The Chief Justice in a comparatively recent case stated that the hearings before a master, where the master takes the place of the Court, are just as open as hearings before the Court itself, and that the testimony is to be taken publicly; and the only result, if the accurate transcript really is for the Herald, would be to make it cost that newspaper more than they otherwise would have to pay for it, and it would make the parties here pay the full expense, when Mr. Swan or the Herald, or whoever is making the request, offers to share the expense.

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of him on both cases, or whether it would be optional to us at that time to examine him in the second case, or call him again later.

Mr. Thompson—I don't think there is the slightest difference of opinion between Governor Bates and myself. It appears to me that we mean exactly the same thing. Beyond that, if he meant that while Mr. Whipple was trying his case he might introduce some witness himself having nothing to do with Mr. Whipple's case, and examine him in the Dittmore case, that I think would be a foolish performance. As I now understand it, I think there is no difference between us whatever.

The Master—The fact that a witness has already been examined in the first case under that arrangement would not necessarily prevent his being called again.

Mr. Thompson—Not at all.

The Master—I understand here we are not governed by the rules of the Federal Court where cross-examination is necessarily limited to what is opened in direct.

Mr. Whipple—I think the principle that the state court has endeavored to apply is to elicit all the truth from a particular witness when he is on the stand, especially by way of cross-examination, and not be hampered by any rule restricting him to what he has testified to in direct.

The Master—I may find it a little difficult to get used to that, but I will try my best to do so. What else, gentlemen, is there this morning?

Mr. Whipple—Nothing, I think.

The Master—Then we now adjourn until such time as the parties hereafter agree upon and notify the master.

Mr. Whipple—Well, may I offer the suggestion that we merely suspend instead of attempting to adjourn—just suspend the hearing?

The Master—I think that will be better, Mr. Whipple, yes. We will suspend.

Mr. Whipple—Then we will notify Your Honor as soon as we are able to take up the presentation of the evidence.

Contempt Proceedings

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Supreme Judicial Court

Suffolk, as. No. 30654. In Equity

Eustace et al. v. Dickey et al.

Before Mr. Justice Braley.

Boston, June 3, 1919.

Mr. Whipple—This, if Your Honor please, is the return of an order of notice in contempt proceedings. The petition sets forth alleged contempt and no answer has been filed.

Mr. Justice Braley—Is the petition sworn to?

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Justice Braley—You filed no affidavits?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor.

Mr. Justice Braley—Does that order of notice to show cause, Mr. Clerk, specify the allegations?

The Clerk—It has attached to it a copy of the petition.

Mr. Whipple—A copy was furnished counsel on the same day the order of notice issued. I mention this matter because I think the filing of an answer, which will define the issues of fact, if any, to be determined, will very much facilitate and perhaps shorten the hearing. I have reason to believe that very little if anything alleged in the petition would be denied. Most of the facts that we have to deal with are written communications, and if we are put to a technical proof it would take more time than if those facts about which there is no dispute were admitted, as I think they ought to be, by the answer and I am making the suggestion merely to take a course, or, to indicate a course which I think might facilitate the hearings and shorten the actual trial.

Mr. Bates—I do not understand the suggestion made by my brother. We have filed no answer. The paper was served on us the night before the hearing. Thursday night. Friday was a holiday; Saturday was practically a holiday; and Sunday was a holy day. Monday, yesterday, was the only time practically that we have had. I have understood, also, that the practice is not general to file an answer. If my brother would like an answer filed and Your Honor thinks one should be filed we would be glad to file one, provided the opportunity is extended to do so.

Mr. Justice Braley—Are you ready for a hearing?

Mr. Bates—We are ready for a hearing.

Mr. Justice Braley—What do you say to that, and as to the proof that would be required on the part of the petitioner—I mean how far do you dispute the allegations of the petition for attachment?

Mr. Bates—The petitioner has stated that certain publications which we published were false in their statement. We shall require him to prove that statement. That is the only thing that I recall that will probably take considerable time—for him to attempt to prove the falsity and we shall attempt to prove that they are true. Also the fact that we have acted entirely in accordance with the custom from the beginning so far as all the matters which are complained of—or at least so far as one of the matters complained of is concerned. That is, we have followed the unbroken practice of 17 years and we do not understand the injunction requires us to cease from doing what has been done for 17 years with the approval of all the parties.

Mr. Justice Braley—That depends upon the terms of the injunction, of course. I do not know what those terms are; I know nothing about them. I understand you to say that under the terms of the injunction no violation has been made in the issuing of these statements or letters or whatever they may be called, provided the statements in those letters or communications were true. But if they were false—I do not ask you to concede anything, you know—I understand the question would be, whether or not there was any violation if they were true?

Mr. Bates—He has alleged they were false, so I presume he considers their

falsity a part of his case. One of the matters involved is in regard to these publications. There is another matter, and that is the notice that was sent to him that we were one of the directors—

Mr. Whipple—if I may offer a suggestion here. The allegation is not so much that what was stated in the letters was false, but what was stated in the letters was a violation of the injunction because it interferes with our administration of our business and tends to discredit the authority of the trustees, the very thing that the Court, as we claim, attempted to prevent by the issuance of the injunction. We say that the statements were misleading; they were misleading in this respect: After we had had a long experience with one of the editors who is employed in the publishing business, trying to make him do his duty, in which these very directors participated and in which we had their distinct encouragement, we finally were obliged to dismiss him and did dismiss him. We noticed the directors that it did, and immediately they put out correspondence tending to show that the man had left his employment and had resigned because he couldn't stand the actions of the trustees, which is as false and misleading as a statement could possibly be. He had not resigned, although they attempted to let the field, or lead the people to believe he had resigned, while in point of fact he had been dismissed for some misconduct. Of course it may take some little time to show what was brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees and what the directors themselves brought to our attention which led to us dismissing him.

Mr. Justice Braley—Who are the respondents named?

Mr. Whipple—The four directors.

Mr. Justice Braley—Give me the names, please.

Mr. Whipple—Dickey, Neal, Merritt, Rathvon, and Annie M. Knott who was more recently elected, about whom there is some question as to her tenure of office. Mr. Dittmore was excluded from office, but we still think he may be, and also Mr. Clifford P. Smith who is an attorney and attorney of record in this case, who signed the letter which he sent to the news papers, or we understand he signed it, it bears his signature and it was published in the newspapers.

Mr. Justice Braley—I understand you appear for all the respondents named, Mr. Bates?

Mr. Bates—I do, yes, Your Honor. I do not at all agree with the statement made by my brother that it will take some time to hear the case.

Mr. Justice Braley—How long do you think it will take to try the issue?

Mr. Bates—I should think three hours.

Mr. Justice Braley—Double it; it will take a day. The only hesitation I have about it is the press of work. I might send it out to a master rather than hearing it myself. Ordinarily I should hear an application for contempt proceedings myself. But it is very clear, of course, what this case is provided it turned out that there has been a violation of the injunction. There is no public question involved at all, the only question is how far the process of the Court having been violated, the Court should act.

Mr. Whipple—if I speak on the subject it will only be with Your Honor will assume that is that we should have great regret if Your Honor could not hear and deal immediately, before we go on with the hearings in the other matter, with the alleged contempt.

Mr. Justice Braley—Has the master appointed a time for beginning the hearings?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor, it was this morning at 10 o'clock. We were to proceed then, but it was agreed by the parties that we should suspend that hearing until we had finished with this.

Mr. Justice Braley—Very well, that is sufficient. I will hear the case and I will hear it as speedily as possible.

Now as to an answer. The practice does not require an answer, at the same time if he filed an answer I do not know but it would clarify the issues. The regular practice is in filing a matter of this sort, the Court will support it by affidavits. The Court hears *ex parte* the petition, and if it is made out, orders notice to show cause why attachment should not issue service to be made upon the alleged contestants, they then come into court and the case is heard. The petition is supposed to specify exactly the

grounds upon which the petitioner relies for the alleged contempt, but I do not think that the practice has been at all uniform. In this case I understand the petition is very plain and I understand it is very brief, and also specifies exactly the grounds upon which the petitioner relies. Upon that the clerk has issued an order to show cause with a copy of the petition attached; I think that is sufficient. I do not think you will need to file an answer and I do not care to make what might be considered or would be considered a precedent. So the case will be set down for hearing upon the petition and order of notice to show cause.

Mr. Bates—I want to make one suggestion here. The allegation is not so much that what was stated in the letters was false, but what was stated in the letters was a violation of the injunction because it interferes with our administration of our business and tends to discredit the authority of the trustees, the very thing that the Court, as we claim, attempted to prevent by the issuance of the injunction. We say that the statements were misleading; they were misleading in this respect: After we had had a long experience with one of the editors who is employed in the publishing business, trying to make him do his duty, in which these very directors participated and in which we had their distinct encouragement, we finally were obliged to dismiss him and did dismiss him. We noticed the directors that it did, and immediately they put out correspondence tending to show that the man had left his employment and had resigned because he couldn't stand the actions of the trustees, which is as false and misleading as a statement could possibly be. He had not resigned, although they attempted to let the field, or lead the people to believe he had resigned, while in point of fact he had been dismissed for some misconduct. Of course it may take some little time to show what was brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees and what the directors themselves brought to our attention which led to us dismissing him.

Mr. Justice Braley—I shall hear it. We will mark it for hearing and I will take it up as speedily as I can.

COAL RATE PLEA OF NEW ENGLAND

Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee to Appeal Direct to Railroad Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Authorization of a special committee to go to Washington to lay the case of New England industries affected by coal rates before the national Railroad Administration, was resolved upon at a hearing directed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on coal rates yesterday. G. H. Albee, chairman of the committee, laid stress upon the fact that nearly all coal shipped from the Pennsylvania mines to New England has to pass through Norfolk, Virginia, thus necessitating two rail shipments and one by water on all coal destined to New England interior points.

"The justice of our contention is already recognized by officials of the Administration," declared Mr. Albee. "The price of coal should be no higher in New England than anywhere else, yet, by the working of the order by the government one year ago to 'increase freight charges,' this section has been the worst affected of all. This is due solely to the unwillingness of certain transportation officials to send coal here by direct ways.

"Should the plan of urging our claims in body meet no materialization, there remains the legal, conventional method of supplicating by petition the authorities' intercession. But I feel sure that the present situation, needing speedy readjustment, will best be relieved by the direct method."

The cost of transporting coal has,

since the order to raise freight rates was put into effect, increased 10 cents per ton at Boston receiving stations, and 20 cents per ton elsewhere in New England.

Mr. Whipple—If I speak on the subject it will only be with Your Honor will assume that is that we should have great regret if Your Honor could not hear and deal immediately, before we go on with the hearings in the other matter, with the alleged contempt.

Mr. Justice Braley—Has the master appointed a time for beginning the hearings?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor, it was this morning at 10 o'clock. We were to proceed then, but it was agreed by the parties that we should suspend that hearing until we had finished with this.

Mr. Justice Braley—Very well, that is sufficient. I will hear the case and I will hear it as speedily as possible.

Now as to an answer. The practice does not require an answer, at the same time if he filed an answer I do not know but it would clarify the issues. The regular practice is in filing a matter of this sort, the Court will support it by affidavits. The Court hears *ex parte* the petition, and if it is made out, orders notice to show cause why attachment should not issue service to be made upon the alleged contestants, they then come into court and the case is heard. The petition is supposed to specify exactly the

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WORK OF ARNOLD ARBORETUM

Two sections of this article have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 2 and 3, 1919. This is the concluding installment.

III

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Now it was about the time that the Breit-schneider collection was proving its qualities in the Arnold Arboretum that the discoveries of the collectors above named began to get noised abroad. The director of the Arboretum with his usual perspicacity, at once appreciated the importance of a more thorough botanical exploration in China, and began agitating among his world-wide correspondents for some one to undertake the work. It took time to convince others, but early in 1899, a London nursery firm—the famous house of Veitch—took up Professor Sargent's suggestion in earnest, and on the lines he proposed. They applied to Kew for a man to undertake the work, with the result that Ernest H. Wilson, a young man of 23 years of age, was selected on the recommendation of Sir William T. Thiselton-Dyer.

Wilson's Early Expeditions

Wilson left England on April 11, 1899, travelling by the way of the United States, in order to visit the Arnold Arboretum, and to confer with its director. He reached Hong Kong in early June, and soon set out for Yunnan. His ultimate destination Ichang, in central China, was reached in February, 1900. The next two years were devoted to the collecting in the mountains of northern Hupeh, and forwarding the material to England. Wilson returned to England in the early summer of 1902. In January of the next year he again sailed for China, and for two years explored the almost unknown recesses of the Chinotibetan borderland, returning to England in the spring of 1905. The special object of his first trip was to introduce the Davidia, a remarkable tree, related to the American flowering dogwood, with each cluster of flowers enclosed by two large, snow-white bracts, which the keeper of the Kew Herbarium had stated was worth in itself a special expedition to introduce to gardens. The particular object of the second trip was a yellow poppy-wort, an alpine herb, with flowers as large as those of the oriental poppy. In both Wilson was successful, and in addition such a wealth of new material as to establish a new era in the history of outdoor gardens."

Veitch gave up this exploration work on the return of Wilson from his second journey. In the summer of 1906, we find Professor Sargent in England, and before Christmas of the same year Wilson was in Boston, en route for China again. As Professor Sargent writes in the preface of "Plante Wilsoniana" in 1913, "Under instructions from Mr. Veitch, Wilson had paid attention only to plants of supposed horticultural value, and had neglected conifers and many other important plants almost entirely. It seemed desirable, therefore, that the work which Wilson had so well begun should be completed, and the Arboretum was fortunate in securing his services for another Chinese exploring expedition. He left Boston on Dec. 31, 1906—returned in May, 1909." In April, 1910, Wilson again left for China, returning a year later. On this trip he met with an accident, or, as he describes it—"Got mixed up in a landslide, and came out second best." The handicap resulting from this did not interfere with his traveling, for the year 1914 saw him in Japan, and during 12 months there he explored Japan from the southernmost island of Yakushima, with its fine virgin forests of Cryptomeria, northward to the dwarf pine and juniper clad sand dunes of Saganien. During 1915 and 1916 he was in Boston, but on Jan. 5, 1917, he once more sailed for the Orient to explore Korea, Formosa, and other outlying parts of the Japanese Empire, and from which he returned to Boston on March 16, last.

Value of Wilson's Work

Thus the actual survey of the forest flora by the Arnold Arboretum began when the director visited Japan in 1892, and was brought to a conclusion in 1919, by Wilson's fourth visit to the Orient on behalf of the Arboretum. In all his trips Wilson has been singularly successful. The seeds and living material he collected have been most widely distributed by the Arboretum to insure their safety, and the

probability is that few, if any, of his introductions have been actually lost. Of course, under the harsh climatic conditions of New England a more limited number have proved hardy than in the milder climate of England.

As an illustration of this it may be worthy of note that in one garden in Cornwall 59 new species of rhododendrons introduced by Wilson are flourishing today—in the Arboretum only one of these can be kept alive, and this with difficulty. In the severe climate of Massachusetts virtually none of the broadleaf evergreens have proved hardy, but of those with deciduous leaves more than 750 new plants, or about two-thirds of those introduced, have been added to the Arboretum's collections. In variety they are rich and varied, and annually their merits become more apparent. Among the new roses, crabapples, wild pears, cherries, barberries, spiraea, and the like are kinds of surpassing beauty; the new poplars are thought highly of by Professor Sargent, whilst the new cotoneasters and spruces are considered by him to be "among the most valuable plants ever brought into American gardens." Nor must it be forgotten that to Mr. Wilson's gardens owe the lovely regal lily which was first discovered, first introduced, and named by him. To quote Professor Sargent: "It is impossible yet to form an accurate opinion of the number of new species discovered by Wilson. It is safe to say that few travelers, how-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Korean wild pear (*Pyrus ussuriensis*)

This tree, growing near the Diamond Mountains in northern Korea, is probably the largest in the world, standing 60 feet high, with a girth of 14 feet and a spread of crown of 75 feet.

by the experts of the United States Department of Agriculture to be proof against the pear blight disease. Another pear (*Pyrus ussuriensis*) sent back in quantity from Korea on his last trip, is capable of withstanding more cold than any other species and also exceeds them all in size. So much are these and other species of pears from the Orient now growing in the Arnold Arboretum thought of by the United States Agricultural Department, that in the late summer and fall of 1917, they dispatched a special mission to the Far East in order to study them at first hand and collect material in quantity.

An Altruistic Institution

In its work, the Arboretum has ever been altruistic. As an illustration take the Asiatic Redwood (*Taiwania cryptomeroides*), of which Wilson on his last journey secured seeds and plants in Formosa, but which is of no value to the institution, since it is not hardy there. But it is a tree of surpassing interest worthy of introducing, and the Arboretum has distributed the seeds to every country where there is a likelihood of its flourishing. Later, propagation of some living plants brought home will be effected.

Hand in hand with the introduction of living plant material has gone on the accession of dried specimens and of photographs of the vegetation, and the result is that the Arnold Arboretum has become the best place in which to study the ligneous flora of the Orient, for nowhere else is such complete material to be found.

In the various horticultural journals members of the Arboretum staff have discovered as many new plants; certainly no other man has ever introduced so many woody plants of exceptional interest and value into cultivation."

New Introductions

In the introduction of new plants their individual merits or demerits, as proved in this or that particular place, are not the Alpha and Omega. Each and all possess potentialities of unknown value. In the hands of the plant breeder they may prove to be the parents of new types and new races of beautiful garden material. If this is doubted, consider what that great French hybridist, Victor Lemoine, has done for the lilac, the mock orange and the Deutzia. Neither is the value of new introductions to be measured by their decorative merits only. In some the value may be as new trees for forestry purposes, in others as the progenitors of new kinds or races of fruits, in others as new stocks on which to bud or graft the present races of fruits, thereby increasing their hardiness and extending the range of their cultivation; or in other cases of making them more immune to disease. As an illustration of the last point may be instanced a wild pear (*Pyrus californica*) introduced to America from central China by Wilson and claimed

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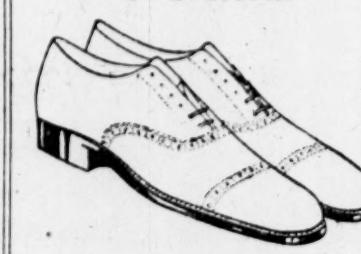
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JAPANESE URGE STUDY IN AMERICA

An Organization Embracing Four Western States Is Carrying Out an Americanization Program Among People From Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The most noteworthy attempt that has thus far been made to assimilate the Japanese in this country into an understanding of American life and ways, is the Americanization program that has been undertaken by the Japanese Association of America. This organization is headquarters, for purposes of the Americanization work, of about 40 Japanese organizations of various kinds, in the states of California, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado, and the work will be carried on from its office in this city, under the direction of S. Kurihara, Ph.D.

An important part of this work, as explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Kurihara, will be to use the influence of the Japanese Association of America in seeing that all Japanese young men and women who come to the United States, and who are not familiar with the English language, attend school for at least one or two years for the purpose of acquiring a working knowledge of the language. This association is going to exact a promise from all Japanese parents in the United States who are about to bring their children to this country, that they will see that the children acquire a knowledge of the English language, and unless this promise is forthcoming, said Dr. Kurihara, the Japanese Consul-General here will accept the recommendation of the association that passports be not issued to the children of such parents. The necessity for this requirement, he explained, lies in the fact that many of these Japanese young people already have a fair education in Japanese before coming to this country, and the tendency is, when they arrive here, immediately to become productive, thus neglecting to acquire a knowledge of the English language and United States customs.

Dr. Kurihara does not believe that the Japanese are a non-assimilable people, the fact that they have thus far kept to themselves being explained by him on the ground of causes that are removable. One of the greatest barriers, he says, between the two peoples is timidity on the part of the Japanese, there being a great reluctance on their part toward showing their ignorance of the language and ways of Americans. This dread of revealing their ignorance of American ways, he says, is much greater than is found in the European immigrant, and is one of the chief obstacles that the Americanization effort will seek to overcome.

The Americanization work of the Japanese Association of America will consist of lectures throughout the areas where Japanese are located, instruction in the English language by the use of lesson sheets prepared by the State Commission of Immigration and Housing, and the cooperation of leading Japanese and Americans in instructing the Japanese in American ways, customs, and ideals, as well as in the fundamentals of American government and its civic organization and procedure. The work has already been started in several localities, particularly in Fresno County, California, and, according to Dr. Kurihara, the results have been unexpectedly satisfactory.

LOWER PRICES FOR ICE TO BE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Determined to secure a lower price for ice if possible, Mayor Gainer has appointed a special committee to look into the cost of delivery with a view of eliminating some of the expense. A recent increase in the price of ice has taken the cost to a point never before experienced in Providence, and the Mayor is of the belief that something can be done to lower the price under some conditions.

The president of the Housewives League has informed the Mayor that her organization believes that some relief can be afforded by the establishment of distribution agencies where people can get their ice and take it home. The new committee will take up its work at once and later such legislation as necessary will be enacted by the City Council.

POLISH MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, New York.—The first Polish Government mission to the United States—Consul C. Buszczynski and a staff of advisers—arrived here on Monday on the steamship Canada, prepared to give legal and general assistance to 4,000,000 Poles in this country and to work for the development of commercial intercourse between America and Poland.

The Consul-General and his 14 associates denied the reports of Jewish pogroms in Poland, declaring they were without foundation. The reported massacre at Pinsk, they state, was a distorted story of the killing of 32 Bolsheviks, who, with a party of companions, had plotted to disarm the Polish troops in the town.

The mission will open headquarters here for the purchase of supplies.

CANAL LIKELY TO BE HELD BY GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—That the United States Government has no intention of returning the Cape Cod

NO EVIDENCE OF PRICE FIXING FOUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—A special committee named by Mayor Behrman to investigate charges that a combine of building material dealers exists here, has reported that, while it can present no conclusive evidence of price-fixing, both the producers and the distributors of lumber "are in some way finding common ground."

The committee found identical quotations on lumber, brick, gravel, and

sand, yet dealers and manufacturers absolutely denied price agreements. The Mayor's committee recommended that the evidence be turned over to the state attorney-general for further investigation.

RAILROADS ARE FINED \$8000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Judge Arthur J. Tuttle imposed fines aggregating \$8000 upon three railroad companies in the federal court. The Michigan Central Railroad was fined \$4700 upon

47 charges of having failed to take cattle from cars for watering and feeding, once in every 24 hours. The Grand Trunk was fined \$3000 for not having air brakes properly repaired and for not having sufficient hand irons upon cars. The Wabash company was fined \$300 for the same offense.

NEWBERRY MANAGERS HELD IN CONTEMPT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—In contempt proceedings in New York growing out of the Ford-Newberry senatorial election contest in Michigan, the Supreme Court has sustained the contempt judgments against Senator Newberry's campaign managers.

The court in a unanimous opinion read by Justice Pitney, held that the witnesses had no right to raise a constitutional question regarding the Corrupt Practices Act, and that to appear as witnesses is a public duty, provided witnesses are summoned lawfully.

The proceedings grew out of the refusal of Frank W. Blair, Allan A. Templeton, and Thomas P. Phillips to answer certain questions by a federal

grand jury investigating primary campaign expenditures of Mr. Newberry. They contended Congress had no authority to enact laws regulating primary elections in so far as the selection of United States senatorial candidates was concerned.

RESTORATION OF EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Industrial and economic conditions can be worked out gradually through aid judiciously extended by the United States, in the opinion of Alexander Legge, home

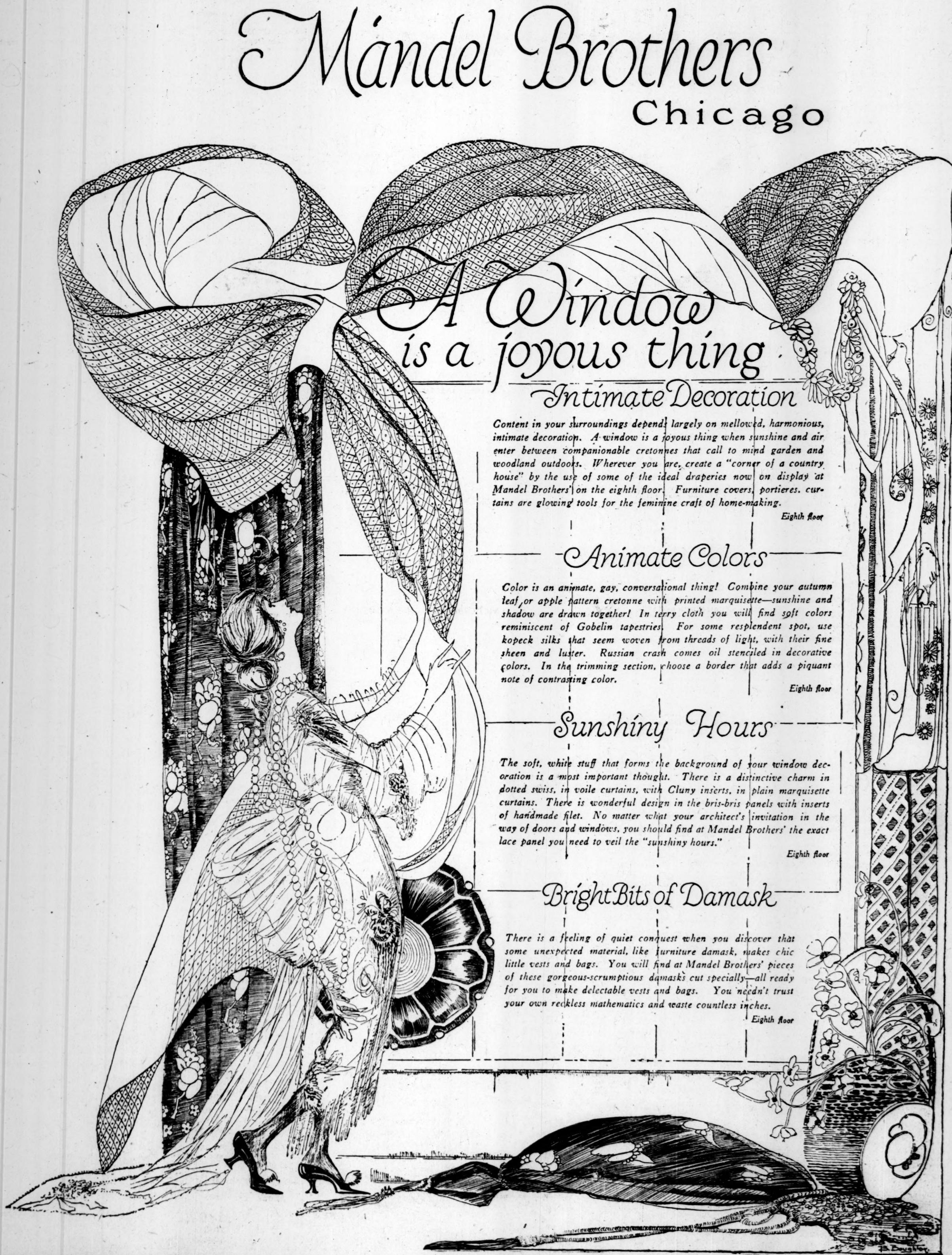
from France, where he has been an assistant, in an advisory capacity, to Bernard Baruch, head of the economic and commercial division of the Peace Conference. Mr. Legge declared that the United States must feel a certain responsibility in helping to restore Europe to a sound condition.

FRUIT CROPS LARGE BUT PRICES ARE HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—

Growers of apricots and peaches throughout California will this year receive the highest prices in history for their crops, which are said to be unusually large in most sections of the State. Canners have sprung up in every part of the State and as a result of spirited bidding the prices have risen to new levels. Apricots will bring from \$35 to \$60 per ton, according to quality and other conditions, while peaches will sell at \$35 to \$65, and even higher for choice lots. Dehydrating plants will use large quantities also, and the outlook is for a rising market rather than lower.



COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLLEGES NAME ATHLETIC TEAMS

Twenty-Four Institutions Enter Men for the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. Championship Meet Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Following is the eligible list of athletes nominated by respective coaches for the nineteenth annual track and field championships of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, and passed by the I. C. A. A.:

University of Chicago—Van Meter Ames, D. C. Annan, D. H. Annan, R. D. Birchfield, E. E. Bushnell, B. B. Cox, C. S. Crane, E. C. Curtis, W. C. Gemmill, W. C. Gorgas, P. G. Graham, J. G. Guerin, R. H. Goss, J. H. Hart, F. Hardisty, M. G. Harding, Mortimer Harpur, C. C. Jackson, H. W. Kennedy, G. C. Lewis, F. A. Long, H. H. H. McLoch, C. C. McWilliams, K. A. Mather, B. C. MacDonald, E. H. Moore, R. M. Moore, G. F. Moulton, H. O. Page, J. C. Reber, F. E. Schneberger, S. H. Speer, L. B. Timmins, S. G. Vassoy, W. W. Watson, H. G. Whiting, E. C. Turbans.

University of Illinois—J. M. Birks, W. W. Blount, L. H. Brede, E. D. Brown, W. W. Brown, G. C. Buchheit, Charles Carroll Jr., G. R. Caskey, George Chandler, R. S. Emery, H. N. Ewing, R. P. Gardner, E. H. Lemenger, R. A. Lifven, G. E. Middleton, P. H. Milmore, J. J. Mills, R. C. Morrison, Waldron Pappeler, J. S. Prescott, C. R. Schum, R. A. Thompson, K. L. Wilson, J. H. Zimmerman, E. C. Bennett.

Indiana University—H. Briggs, H. G. Cole, E. C. Embick, E. E. Gates, J. W. Kennedy, F. E. Keeling, Arthur Mogee, A. L. Phillips, W. W. Purcell, Heber Williams.

Northwestern University—E. Linn, H. A. Eielson, E. C. Polak, C. C. Spray, W. H. Hamilton, E. C. Burgess, R. H. Gindrich, B. F. Weber, V. T. Gorecky, A. D. Sweet, M. S. Mason, B. P. Hammond.

State University of Iowa—L. H. Briggs, M. M. Bailey, C. L. Colby, Earl Palmer, Lester Dyke, John Cumberland, G. J. Grimes, J. R. Hill, H. H. Krause, L. M. May, R. A. Judd, A. G. Kruse, R. H. Kauffman, F. L. Keestan, C. R. Matthey, Bruce McDowell, C. A. Meckmores, Arthur Rosenbaum, W. B. Remo, L. L. Smith, H. E. Stoner, F. B. Sharp, H. J. Steeves, M. E. Sweazy, F. W. Stater, C. S. Sheedy, H. C. Struck, W. C. Kelly, J. W. Thrus, O. C. Thompson, E. F. Wain, L. L. Wahlen, F. M. Valentine.

University of Michigan—J. K. Akers, Robert Cook, A. G. Cross, W. D. Craig, J. L. Baker, Lawrence Butler, P. W. Bushholder, B. G. Buell, Edward Bourne, G. N. Earle, R. A. Haigh, C. E. Johnson, R. C. Losh, J. E. Larson, L. O. B. Lind, W. R. McElroy, D. P. Nash, R. L. Petty, N. G. Platts, Howard Shaw, L. N. Schofield, L. H. Schimmele, S. W. Sedgwick, T. C. Sedgwick, C. C. Smith, S. B. Smith, J. F. Walker, Arch Wills, W. K. Wreshook, C. G. Wetzel, D. B. Wheeler.

University of Minnesota—M. J. Anderson, H. R. Bierman, Charles Canteny, H. S. Langland, R. R. Urbahn, Rolf Ueland, Robert Wilder, Richard Fischer, E. S. Platon, N. W. Kingsley, C. W. H. Skogsborg, Arnold Oss, Edwin Swanson, E. A. Stoner, S. G. Mara, K. C. Moon, Frank McNally.

University of Wisconsin—G. P. Bauer, Washington, B. Allen, Birt, M. G. Dunn, R. C. Edger, B. D. Edwards, F. Edwards, B. W. Elson, L. W. Hall, M. M. Hansen, R. P. Herzer, H. H. Hetch, Paul Kaysar, M. E. Luther, P. S. McAndrews, Malcolm Macartney, B. E. Meyers, E. J. Mueller, G. G. Mueller, P. D. Reed, A. K. Scheider, Allen Spafford, John Steffens, G. W. Steffens, Frank Karger, H. W. Ramsey, William Swanson, L. B. Blatter, H. C. Ray, William Matchette.

Ohio State University—W. W. Anderson, J. R. Anderson, J. R. Bullard, Albert Baker, A. G. Bradbury, W. E. Clark, G. E. Cox, Thomas C. W. Calvin, J. C. Dickson, D. P. Evans, Fred Ford, J. C. Fair, H. H. Frazee, V. D. Griffith, H. W. Hane, E. G. Holtkamp, W. V. Houston, H. H. Hall, J. J. Kindel, H. J. Liedel, H. A. Lott, O. S. Matheny, L. D. McClure, E. L. Mikessell, Manuel Mendelson, A. J. Neimark, S. G. Neimark, G. F. Oman, J. G. Polk, C. H. Ross, Sol Shapera, M. E. Steinbrenner, R. L. Strohmeier, H. H. Stroh, M. H. Smith, O. J. Smith, Harold Twitchell, A. H. Wind, A. H. Wiper.

Purdue University—C. A. Bartlett, M. S. Cole, Horace Copeland, L. W. Davis, L. A. Deaugherty, C. B. Edmonson, G. F. Ekstrom, H. K. Ferger, J. P. Fitzgerald, F. A. G. Goss, E. L. Havice, H. J. Hickey, F. J. Johnson, W. R. Kiefer, J. H. Little, S. S. Little, H. H. McGrath, Nell McKinstry, Ralph Moorish, W. B. Nottingham, P. E. Reed, D. H. Sherwood, M. P. Shierling, Abraham Shlensky, M. M. Smith, J. M. Van Sickle, J. H. Weghorst, L. K. Wyckoff.

Wabash College—Lawrence Nicholson, G. M. Nance, Halford Brown, Fred Nader, Frank Cash, C. V. Johnson, Allen Easthak, Herbert Huffine.

Grinnell College—Dudley Cowden, Kenneth Crane, David Evans, Kari Hass, Bryan Hoyt, Charles Minty, Leon Richards, Howard Schreist, Leon Stock, Kenneth Vinsel, Fred Winter, Samuel Gordon, Benjamin Elsworth, Harold C. H. F. Dimick, H. W. Foyert, F. H. Hanson, W. W. Lodwick, W. R. Merriam, J. R. Mitchell, E. R. Moore, W. J. Paige, E. K. Spiker, D. C. Stone, D. L. Wagner.

Kansas State Agricultural College—John Evans, M. S. Winter, W. T. Foreman, W. W. Foyert, F. H. Hanson, W. W. Lodwick, W. R. Merriam, J. R. Mitchell, E. R. Moore, W. J. Paige, E. K. Spiker, D. C. Stone, D. L. Wagner.

Kansas State Agricultural College—John Evans, M. S. Winter, W. T. Foreman, W. W. Foyert, F. H. Hanson, W. W. Lodwick, W. R. Merriam, J. R. Mitchell, E. R. Moore, W. J. Paige, E. K. Spiker, D. C. Stone, D. L. Wagner.

Michigan Agricultural College—W. H. Harvie, C. M. Hatland, L. D. Kurtz, A. W. Atkins, A. J. Brendel, H. V. Hoffman, F. C. Speidel, C. L. Barrill, Harry Graves, University of Kansas—Marshall, Hadlock, R. D. Root, M. C. Smith, Joseph Schwart, E. H. O'Leary, W. G. Hinch, L. D. Dewart, R. R. Ogilvie, C. H. Eckel, D. D. Duff, D. R. Welty, C. P. Butcher, Charles Heizer, Walter McGinnis, Winfield Liggett, F. A. Marxen, B. C. Judkins, University of Nebraska—B. J. McMahon, E. G. Smith, John Gibbs, Rudolph Fuchs, George Stroh, Richard Newman, H. C. Gerhard, George Magnier, Jack Egan, Floyd Wright, Stanley Henry, William Bryans, D. V. Stephens.

Notre Dame University—Francis Mulligan, E. N. Gilligan, W. J. Hayes, Dillon Patterson, Richard Seaton, Alexander Colgan, George George, Maurice Smith, John Jerry, Evelyn Shashan, John O'Hearn, Edward Meehan, J. H. Ryan, Gerald Hoar, Frank Hayes, Frank King, J. C. Powers, Theodore Rademaker, Walter Douglass, Melvin Gooley, Joseph Mc-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Sport and General, London
Cricket on Basted Green

CAPTAIN WARNER'S TEAM DEFEATS KENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MAIDSTONE, England—Capt. P. F. Warner got together a powerful cricket side to play a team representing Kent, which was under the captaincy of L. P. Hedges, at Basted Green, on May 3. The Kentish side lost by 54 runs to the visitors.

Captain Docker the Australian, on a soft wicket, made 73 out of the total of 138 compiled by Captain Warner's 11, while Major Pegler, the South African bowler, took 7 wickets for 16 runs. Among the famous players who appeared in the game were J. W. Hearne, Major Tennyson, and the Rev. F. H. Gillingham, and the Rev. F. H. Gillingham.

STIRRING GAME ENDS IN DRAW

England and Scotland Score Two Goals Each in Victory International Association Football

COACHES ORGANIZE TO PROMOTE TRACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LIVERPOOL, England—The first of two Victory international association football games between England and Scotland was played on the Everton ground, Liverpool, on April 26, and resulted, as already reported by cable to The Christian Science Monitor, on a soft wicket, made 73 out of the total of 138 compiled by Captain Warner's 11, while Major Pegler, the South African bowler, took 7 wickets for 16 runs. Among the famous players who appeared in the game were J. W. Hearne, Major Tennyson, and the Rev. F. H. Gillingham, and the Rev. F. H. Gillingham.

ST. LOUIS DROPS TO SECOND DIVISION

Finishes Second Round of Play in Women's Title Tourney With a Card of 89

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The concluding round of the women's eastern golf championship at Apawamis, Rye, New York, again showed the superiority of the players from Philadelphia. Mrs. R. H. Barlow, who made the low score 88 on Monday, again led all her opponents with a score of 89, making a total of 177 for the 36 holes; while Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia C. C., who had obtained third position on Monday, with a score of 90, succeeded in obtaining the second position on Tuesday, with a score of 91, making a final score of 181 for the two rounds. Third place however, fell to Mrs. W. A. Gavin, of Baltusrol, whose second-round score of 90 enabled her to pass Mrs. L. C. Stockton and Mrs. H. G. Stetson who failed to maintain the standard of play they had shown on Monday. Mrs. G. M. Heckscher of Piping Rock also improved her position by her second-round score of 90 and finished in sixth position. Thus of the first eight only three were from Philadelphia clubs, that the outlook for the Griscom Cup inter-city contests today, tomorrow and Friday are not so one-sided as appeared at the outset. The scores of the first eight:

WOMEN'S EASTERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Winner of Gold Medal

Out in Tu Mon Ttl

Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, Pa. 43 46 89 88 177

Winner of Silver Medal

Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Phila. County Club.... 43 48 91 90 181

Winner of Bronze Medal

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Baltusrol, N. J. 45 46 91 93 184

Mrs. H. G. Stetson, Phila. 42 50 92 92 184

Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Raritan Valley.... 44 52 96 89 185

Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock.... 44 46 90 97 187

Mrs. Elizabeth Hollins, West Brookfield.... 47 45 92 97 189

Mrs. H. Blumenthal, Fairview.... 48 47 95 96 191

SECOND ROUND

Mrs. G. W. Wightman defeated Miss Helen Simpson, 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. W. H. Pritchard defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. Josie Gott defeated Mrs. N. Dain, 6-3, 6-4.

Mrs. Margaret Taylor defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 6-2, 7-9, 6-3.

Mrs. Muriel Parker defeated Miss Ceres Baker, 6-6, 8-10, 6-4.

Mrs. D. G. Mills defeated Mrs. H. F. Morse, by default.

Mrs. M. Mulqueen defeated Mrs. Barker-Wallash, by default.

Mrs. Helene Vollal defeated Miss Clare Clegg, 6-3, 6-3.

Mrs. G. D. Torre defeated Mrs. G. B. Hirsch, 6-1, 6-4.

Mrs. I. F. Hartman defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood, by default.

Mrs. M. Tusher defeated Mrs. De Forest Clegg, by default.

Mrs. C. E. Hobey, Le Roy defeated Miss Barbara Sexton, 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. J. S. Sohst defeated Mrs. J. S. Taylor, by default.

Mrs. Harcourt defeated Mrs. Frankel by default.

Mrs. Martha Bayard defeated Miss Paula Matsner, by default.

Mrs. Marion Zinderstein defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. G. W. Wightman defeated Miss Edith Quinn, 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. E. H. Thompson defeated Mrs. E. T. Rice by default.

Mrs. Eleonora Sears defeated Mrs. Ranney, 6-2, 6-0.

Mrs. Eberhardt defeated Mrs. R. A. Well, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

Mrs. W. H. Brown, Jr. defeated Mrs. T. Thompson, by default.

Mrs. Edward Brush defeated Mrs. T. B. Bixby, 6-4, 6-3.

Mrs. Edward Duble defeated Mrs. H. S. Loewenthal, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

Mrs. Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver, 6-3, 6-4.

Mrs. Winifred Aydelotte defeated Mrs. L. B. Bailey, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris, by default.

Miss Edith Handy defeated Mrs. Alex Chisholm, 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. Joshua Brush defeated Mrs. Edward Duble, 6-4, 5-2.

Mrs. Edward Duble defeated Mrs. H. S. Loewenthal, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

Mrs. Martha Bayard defeated Mrs. S. F. Sohst, 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. Martha Bayard defeated Mrs. Harcourt by default.

Mrs. Marion Zinderstein defeated Mrs. E. H. Thompson, 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. Josie Gott defeated Mrs. A. Eberhardt, 6-3, 6-1.

Mrs. W. H. Brown, Jr. defeated Mrs. S. F. Waring, 7-5, 3-6, 7-5.

Mrs. Josie Gott defeated Miss Edith Handy, 6-1, 6-2.

Mrs. Joshua Brush defeated Mrs. Edward Duble, 6-4, 5-2.

Mrs. Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. S. F. Sohst, 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. Winifred Davies defeated Mrs. S. F. Sohst, 6-4, 6-3.

Mrs. S. F. Sohst defeated Mrs. S. F. Sohst, 6-3, 6-3.

Mrs. S. F. Sohst defeated Mrs. S. F. Sohst, 6-3, 6-3.

Mrs. S. F. Sohst defeated Mrs. S. F. Sohst, 6-3, 6-3.

Mrs. S. F. Sohst defeated Mrs. S. F. Sohst, 6-3, 6-3.

Mrs. S. F. Sohst defeated Mrs. S. F. Sohst, 6-3, 6-3.

Mrs. S. F. Sohst defeated Mrs. S. F. Sohst, 6-3, 6-3.

Mrs. S. F. Sohst defeated Mrs. S. F. Sohst, 6-3, 6-3.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

THE TREND OF BOOKS SINCE THE ARMISTICE

The spring books, issued by the various American publishers, have given us the first opportunity to analyze the trend of writers and publishers along post-war lines. When the armistice was declared in November, every publishing house passed through a quick transition: Manuscripts which had been held in their safes for months were reexamined and many of them, unavailable during the war, now proved more likely ventures, and were placed upon the spring lists.

The publishers are not always true prophets regarding the literary future, but, at all events, their attitude may be considered as an accurate barometer registering probable demand. Thus it is an interesting inquiry into the condition of the public literary mind to classify these books, and from this classification to form some conclusion.

Naturally, volumes which treat of war and reconstruction are conspicuous by their absence; tentative discussions of the League of Nations have ended. On the other hand, the proportion of volumes dealing with government, political biography, history, and theories of state sovereignty is impressive. Biographies of Clemenceau and President Wilson have proved popular. Laski's "Authority in the Modern State" has found a considerable audience. Those publishers who sensed the growing interest in the Balkans and in the far and near eastern questions have issued volumes which will continue to possess interest for the public for some time.

There has been a noticeable falling off in the interest in poetry. Two of the volumes published are by such poets as Rudyard Kipling and Alfred Noyes, and, except for this fact, the sales of poetry would be still less.

The fact that the publications of government, biography, and history, almost equal in number the volumes of fiction, is of considerable importance. The booksellers have already felt the purchasing power of the new army of readers, made up of the returning soldiers. The nature of this new demand could not be determined in advance, yet the publishers' estimate that the experiences through which these boys had passed would create a demand for serious rather than light volumes has been amply confirmed.

The fall lists of the publishers will show to a greater extent the trend which the writers themselves are taking, as most of the volumes in the spring list had already been written or were well under way when the armistice was declared. This will be the most interesting test of all. What effect has the war produced upon our literary artists? Is there a single one among the writers today who has sufficiently felt the tremendous cataclysm of these past four years to translate it by his literary art into a great novel? This must come sooner or later, but it would seem as though it should come soon—before the realistic impression becomes dimmed into a memory.

GEORGE WYNDHAM'S INSPIRING VITALITY

"Essays in Romantic Literature." By George Wyndham. Edited with an introduction by Charles Whibley. London: Macmillans. 32s. net.

George Wyndham was a fine specimen of an attractive type, the educated English gentleman who places his duties before his privileges. He believed in the traditional order of things, but he believed in it as a trust, and, although the past offered so much to his imagination, with its procession of pageant and romance, he did not live in it; he drew from its wells such secrets as it would divulge to his enthusiasm within the sphere of his own activities what appealed to him as sound, and applying its lessons to his own experience. The past was to him a mirror in which he saw his own imaginations reflected and in which he found some of his own ideals; its drama appealed to his dramatic sense. Man of affairs, it is not surprising that he preferred literature to politics. By temperament a scholar and a romanticist, he was also a lover rather than a student of literature, a dilettante rather than an apprenticed worker. He followed a political career from sense of duty, believing with a simple faith that "the gentry of England must not abdicate"; but his heart was with literature, in whose arena he cared most to conquer.

In a sympathetic introduction, Mr. Whibley shows rare insight into George Wyndham's sincerity, which was the foundation of his inspiring vitality. Whatever he did, he did well, and Mr. Whibley shows how he responded to W. E. Henley's influence, which instilled in him the value of discipline in reading and of self-criticism and gave direction and purpose to studies which were in peril of wandering into desultory bypaths. It was Henley who intuited Wyndham's gift of expression, which he had hitherto enshrined in poetry addressed to his friends. When he embarked upon his "Introduction to North's Plutarch," at Henley's suggestion, he was entering upon a new field of conquest—prose, of which he himself said later: "An Englishman has to invent his own prose, just as he has to invent his own manners"; and the prose which he invented for himself is as charming as were his manners. He once told a friend, so Mr. Whibley records, "I have never cared much for prose, however excellent, which does not abound naturally in vivid images . . . my delight in the Elizabethan and in some modern French writers is largely derived from their use of imaginative color." This statement supplies the key to Wyndham's temperament. Wealth of imagery, the adventurous and beautiful, the coura-

geous and dexterous appealed to him with a strength which brooked no denial, not as something which belonged merely to an age which had passed, but as something which could be applied to the daily needs of his fellow beings. His romanticism was not divorced from the common needs of society, as that of the Middle Ages came to be.

The simplicity of the world's childhood so far appealed to him that he was glad to turn from the narrow sordidness of political strife to the calm waters of literature, where he could sail his bark of imaginative energy, away for a time at least from the troubled sea of political intrigue. So he found delight in the study of Plutarch, the springs of romance in the literature of Europe, Elizabethan adventure in Elizabethan literature, the poems of Shakespeare, Ronsard, and La Pléiade, and the poetry of Villon, the last great singer of the Middle Ages. It may appear rather remarkable that a man of George Wyndham's training and traditions should have stated, in his address to the students of the University of Edinburgh, such a disputable proposition as that the writings preserved from Greece and Rome are not romantic. He was conscious that he was provoking criticism, when tracing the advent of romance to contact with "Celtic mythology and Saracen marvels"; he admitted that the Greeks were more romantic than the Romans, and took refuge in Prof. W. P. Ker's dictum that "Classical literature perished" through "the want of romance in the Roman Empire, and especially in the Latin language," admitting only that, including the *Aeneid* of Virgil, touches of romance are to be found in the classics, "in stories of wandering through strange lands and of encounters with alien customs and superstitions." In so far that there existed only isolated examples and no body of classical literature devoted to romance, it remains true that its origin is not to be discovered in classical literature. The discussion may seem futile to those who agree with Emerson that a distinction between the classical and romantic schools of literature is superficial and pedantic; but Wyndham's effort was not to exalt the romantic above the classic method in literature, his aim was to discover a distinction between two literary periods which would offer a clue to the origin of romance.

This distinction he considered that he found in the differing attitudes of the Romans and of the peoples of the Middle Ages to the legends of the Celts, the Teutons, and the East, and the clue is to be found in the fact that the Romans repudiated and held an exclusive attitude toward the strange fables of the "barbarian" or foreigner, as opposed to their own habit of orderly thought, whereas the Middle Ages welcomed them. Romance, as he reminds his readers, is something more than mythology, for all myths are not romantic; they only begin to be romantic when they are ancient and unfamiliar to our experience and associations, or when they deal with incidents and scenes which are far removed from everyday existence.

Wyndham's habit of testing every thing by his own experience is visible in his essay on North's Plutarch, which appealed to him as a man of action and stimulated his gift of imaginative expression, and his study of the poems of Shakespeare, which whiled away the intervals between drill and politics, affords ample evidence of his quick perception and sense of proportion which equipped him for an entry into the life of the Elizabethan age. He is not preoccupied with sterile riddles as to whom the sonnets are addressed, nor does he engross his energies in inquiry into Shakespeare's supposed relations with Southampton or into other kindred problems. His quest is Shakespeare's art, the music and beauty of his poems which "could steal men's hearts"; and he follows it with an enthusiasm which enables him and his readers to enjoy the poems without disloyalty to the plays, and to realize how Shakespeare impressed his contemporaries, during a great part of his life, not only as the greatest living dramatist, but also as a lyrical poet of the first rank.

LITERARY NOTES

The work begun by Bishop Lightfoot of Durham, in connection with the critical and historical editing of Christian documents, and which included commentaries on the Epistles to the Galatians, Colossians, Philippians, and Philemon and editions of Clement of Rome and of the Ignatian literature, is being continued conjointly by Dr. F. J. Foakes-Jackson and Dr. Kirsopp Lake. They are engaged on a series of volumes, entitled "The Beginnings of Christianity," which will range from an edition of the Acts of the Apostles to the time when the Christian Church was officially recognized by the Roman Emperor. The series will be published by Macmillans.

Amongst the Shakespearians which have changed hands at a high figure, must be numbered the folio of the first issue, 1623, which was purchased recently by Mr. Quaritch, at Sotheby's rooms, for £1500. This folio contains the autograph, dated 1784, of T. Baverstock, and the bookplate of Thomas Merriman, with the title-page in facsimile. At the same sale, Mr. Quaritch purchased, for £750, a copy of the second issue of the third folio, 1664. A copy of the original Brussels edition of "Don Quixote," in Spanish, 1607-16, which was sent last year to an English village for a Red Cross sale and fetched two shillings, realized £33 10s. An interesting example of the fluctuation of prices.

Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have in press a new volume from the pen of Lord Ernest Hamilton, entitled "Elizabethan Ulster." This historical work is based mainly upon contemporary documents and state papers.

THE TRUE CHARACTER OF THE FRENCH

"The France I Know." By Winifred Stephens. London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd. 12s. 6d. net.

This volume should do much to dispel misconceptions amongst the English people as to the French character. The insular nature of the English, combined with prejudice based upon superficial and insufficient knowledge of other peoples, has proved not the only obstacle to a correct, let alone a complete, understanding of other peoples. As Mr. Edmund Gosse has said, with that felicity of phrase which distinguishes all his writings: "Not until we have ceased to urge our schemes of morality or our habits of thought on our charming and beloved neighbors, can we regard the entente as not merely cordial but complete."

Age-old prejudices, such as have

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that she writes, or of Anatole France, the book world of Paris, or of political and religious opinions in France, Miss Stephens convinces us that she writes from an intimate knowledge of her subject; and, as we read her interesting pages, we realize what "la patrie" means to a Frenchman and how deep a distinction there is between "pays" and "patrie." The different implications of the latter word, during the various periods of French history,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a picture in "The France I Know," by permission of Chapman & Hall.

The Château of Coucy, before the Germans destroyed it, in 1917

arisen from long centuries of rivalry, are admirably traced, and what the word implies to a Frenchman today who have contracted a habit of thought which is prone to condemn ideas that do not exactly square with the standard to which they bring their judgments; but as Miss Stephens is willing to allow, "in mitigation of our error, it must be admitted that the French people are not easy to know. And we have been content with a superficial acquaintance, based for the most part on what we have seen on the Paris boulevards, read in the latest French novel, or witnessed on the boards of some Paris theater," and she pertinently asks: "How should we in England like our Nation to be judged from what goes on in Piccadilly?"

It is not upon such superficial, such trivial, evidence that Miss Stephens passes judgment. She does not judge France "merely from the metropolitan point of view"; she knows her France well, she has been educated amidst the French people, shared in their hopes and ideals, learned to appreciate their cultured life through intimacy with their family circle; and the France she discovered and knows differs widely from the France of popular conception. Like others who have resided in that country and who have studied the national tendencies and characteristics as manifested through French provincial as well as metropolitan life, who have lived in remote communities, such as the Cevennes, Miss Stephens found beneath a superficial exterior of animation and gayety a France whose fundamental characteristic is the seriousness of its convictions. But if many Frenchmen themselves believed themselves to be light-minded, "léger," it is much wonder if most English people have formed the same conception and have not yet learned to know France as the war has revealed her.

The picture Miss Stephens gives of a French family of culture is a very attractive one; and its tranquil existence, devoted to the things of the mind, was not, as she shows, peculiar to the provinces; it was to be found on the eve of the war in many a remote quarter of the capital, away from the cosmopolitan and fashionable crowd of the Champs Elysées and from the tumult and tinsel of the boulevards. The contrast which she draws between the respective characteristics of the French and the English peoples displays the accuracy of her observation. The English, whose sentimentality is one of their besetting failings, she aptly describes as "content to dwell in a more or less cloudy intellectual sphere," deprecating themselves "through inverted pride, not through fondness for reality," and liking "things to be represented not as they are, but as they should be."

Self-depreciation with the French assumes a different form, arising through their essentially logical temperament which makes them "fearlessly honest thinkers," ever ready to note the worst, and it is interesting to note her view that the prevailing belief before the war in the decadence of the French Nation, a belief which, as she says, found a fruitful soil in Germany, was fostered by the impression which Zola had created in his pictures of what we call "modern civilization." If even Frenchmen succumb to this belief, can we wonder if those whose wish fathered it were assured that it represented the truth? But the more thoughtful in France, and those outside France who knew her best, were conscious of the injustice of this indictment, and the war proved that the true France is, as she has always been, not "La France qui meurt," but the France of many "reawakenings and recomencements." It is only necessary to recall outstanding facts in French history, to remember the part France has played with such conspicuous fortitude and heroism in moments of outer darkness, in order to realize the truth of Gambetta's saying: "It

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1919

EDITORIALS

Government Should Keep Waterways

PEOPLE of the Mississippi Valley are giving heed to the reports in western newspapers to the effect that a fleet of war craft, now assembling at Key West, will shortly ascend the great Father of Waters as far as St. Louis. In this little fleet, according to the reports, the Navy Department intends to place a submarine, a modern destroyer, three submarine chasers, and two flying boats; and only people who live at a distance from the seaboard, and who realize how infrequent have been the appearances of United States war vessels on even the largest of inland rivers in recent years, can understand the interest that is certain to be aroused by this cruise from the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico straight up the country's greatest watercourse to the very heart of the land. It will be a triumphal passage, and it ought to be. But its significance, in spite of the nature of the vessels themselves, will not be so much of war as of peace. There will be something worth while, of course, in seeing the United States flag flying from a naval vessel in the river opposite St. Louis, but the real point of the matter is that it will have been carried there, to a city that is 700 miles inland from the Gulf or the Atlantic seaboard, by the same craft that would, under other orders, carry the flag up and down the coast cities or across the ocean.

Not everybody in the United States appears to appreciate the wonderful access to the heart of the country that is afforded, actually or potentially, by the rivers. People have come to accept the railroads, for the most part, as the proper means for reaching any inland point, either personally or in the handling of freight. And in the current discussion of the problem as to returning to private control the railroads that have been in the hands of the government for the period of the war, there has been, and is now, all too little consideration of the involved problem as to what to do with the waterways. Theoretically they should supplement the railroads as traffic highways, at least so far as the bulkier and less perishable freight is concerned. But practically the railroad companies have never yet shown much interest in the water routes, other than in the direction of beating them out in the fierce play of competition. And in spite of some progress by the government, during its period of complete possession, toward better correlation of rail and water lines, there is no evidence that the railroad companies, with the rail lines once more in their control, would develop any more sympathetic interest in waterways than they exhibited in the days before the war.

Still, what the government has accomplished in the last two years with respect to the better use of waterways as freight carriers, although it cannot be considered as anything more than a mere beginning, is too much to be carelessly sacrificed. It consists chiefly in the placing of a few tugs and a fleet of barges on the New York canal, covering the important route between the Great Lakes and the Hudson River, and the operation of a limited but efficient transportation system by tugs and barges on the Mississippi River and the Warrior River, in Alabama. Of these projects, of course, the most important is the Mississippi River system. It has demonstrated two facts: first, that the potential advantages of the river as a freight highway through the middle of the country, with tributary routes available through development of the confluent rivers, like the Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, Red, and Tennessee, are vastly greater than any usage of recent years has indicated, and, second, that in order to aid the development of this mid-continent system, the local communities along the river should act promptly to provide means for the transfer of freight from rail to river and river to rail on a businesslike and economical basis, in order that this necessary rehandling shall not increase the costs of shipment by the river routes beyond a figure that makes the use of the river routes worth while. These points were both recognized by the waterway sympathizers in the old days. The solution prescribed for the difficulty was the same then as now. But now the conditions are different. Now the water lines are in the hands of the government, and the government has made definite progress, not only toward proper equipment and operation of them, but also toward developing the feeder lines and connections that will tend to provide freights, and toward adjusting rates in a fashion to make water shipment of interest to business men. More than that, Walker D. Hines, the Director-General of Railroads, told the business men of St. Louis, not long ago, that the Railroad Administration was planning to spend approximately \$7,000,000 through the addition to the existing Mississippi River equipment of about forty modern barges and six modern tugboats, so as to expand the service maintained between New Orleans and St. Louis since last fall to such proportions as would allow a real test of the big river as a channel of commerce.

It is clear that all this purposeful activity must not be jeopardized when the railroads are turned back to private ownership, in accordance with the announcement in President Wilson's Paris message to Congress. If the railroad companies should prove willing to purchase the waterway equipment, there is no assurance that they would maintain and expand the waterway system now well started by the government. Mr. Hines understands this. In fact, he makes no secret of his lack of confidence in the future of the waterway system if it shall pass out of government hands. The logical course, then, as he himself says, will be to retain the government transportation system on the Mississippi River as a government system after the railroads go back to private management, at the end of the current year. But it is difficult to see why Mr. Hines should limit his recommendation to the Mississippi project. By his own statement it appears that there is little use in undertaking to run a river system without feeder lines and rail connections.

Why not have the government retain control of all the waterway routes, including those already in operation and others that may be advantageously developed? The rail interests would be no readier to help waterways in one section than another, but with the government owning and operating the waterways everywhere, it would provide the authority and direction requisite for developing the waterways into a system at the same time that, by its supervisory power over railroad rates, it could further that correlation of water routes with rail routes that is admittedly the key to effective and economical use of waterways as a part of the general transportation facilities. Congress knows the railroad attitude toward water routes. It should not allow the rail lines to go back without making certain that the waterway development already effected shall be safeguarded and carried steadily forward beyond any railroad power to balk it.

Lord Milner's View

WHILST the speech delivered by Lord Milner to the Manchester branch of the Royal Colonial Institute on the relations of the British self-governing dominions with the mother country did not, perhaps, add greatly to the common stock of knowledge on the question, the British Colonial Minister did bring out one point of supreme importance. For some time past, but especially during the last four years, there has been a growing disposition, both in the dominions and in the United Kingdom, to emphasize the importance of placing the whole of the British Empire, as far as the relations of the dominions with the mother country are concerned, on a much more definite and more thoroughly organized basis. The matter has, it is true, been dealt with, when it has been dealt with at all, with commendable restraint. There has been a welcome disposition amongst Empire statesmen to leave the great issue to evolve, rather than to rush in with any detailed plan, no matter how lofty its conception. Nevertheless, the emphasis which Lord Milner laid upon the importance of still further deepening and strengthening the moral bonds which bind all parts of the Empire together, as distinct from the legal bonds, was specially timely. As the British Secretary of State justly insisted, no amount of affection and good will between the several states will enable the British Empire to exercise its proper influence in the world, unless the means of planning and acting together as one power are maintained. On the other hand, it is indeed equally true that no machinery whatsoever can prevail unless the moral unity of the great federation of democracies is preserved to the uttermost. "We must cultivate," Lord Milner declared, "what I venture to call the wider patriotism, the sense of our common citizenship in this superstate by every means in our power."

The fact of the matter is, of course, that those who have studied most deeply and understand most clearly the factors which have gone to the making of that great institution, the British Empire, are, perhaps, most chary of the idea of putting any part of its Constitution, as it develops, on paper. Of course, great changes such as are at the present time in the forefront of concern must, ultimately, be the subject of agreement, and of written agreement. Nevertheless, effort should unquestionably be made to preserve to the very utmost the unwritten nature of the Constitution. Again and again, but especially during the past few years, the Constitution has proved itself a veritable rock of defense. During those dark days, some two and a half years ago, when increasing pressure on all hands made the knitting still closer together of the Empire a matter of the most urgent importance, it was the unwritten Constitution which enabled the making, over night, of that revolutionary change represented by the War Cabinet. There was no elaborate machinery to set in motion, no perilous delay to endure. Circumstances demanded the change, and no cumbersome legalities stood between the demand and the action that should meet it. To secure the continuance of this system in all its full effectiveness, the first essential must always be what Lord Milner describes as the wider patriotism, and it is for this reason that his insistence upon its prime importance is so welcome.

Mexico and Other Nations

THE news of the last few days concerning affairs in Mexico has a more wholesome sound, especially with regard to the Republic's attitude toward other nations, than has been heard before in a long time. As to the cause of the apparent change of base on the part of the Carranza Government, several theories are advanced, some of which are reasonable enough at least to gain a thoughtful hearing. Moreover, from what has recently come to the knowledge of the public through official channels, it is evident that a sufficient number of questions of pressing importance are looming in the Mexican landscape to appear formidable even to the present Administration in that country. A mere glance at the nature of these questions will convince the observer of the accuracy of this statement.

To begin with, exclusion from the League of Nations no doubt in a degree awakens Mexicans to a sense of the importance of right dealing if a government desires high standing among the nations. Although the prospective result of its attitude during the later years of the war were pointed out often enough, the Mexican Government seemed quite heedless of the warnings. Whatever the facts may have been, the impression that there was some basis in fact for the reports of collusion between agents of the former Imperial German Government and Mexican officials was strong as well as widespread, and, especially after the allied victory, this impression evidently, and very naturally, discounted whatever prestige the Carranza régime might have had, at home as well as in certain other quarters. Furthermore, the policy of extreme taxation and other manifestations of unfriendliness toward foreign enterprise in Mexico, of late years, could hardly be expected to benefit international relations. While the occasional reports of renewed or continued revolutionary efforts of Villa had for several years received little consideration, at least outside Mexico, now the opponents of the existing government are, ac-

cording to latest accounts, not confined to any one part of the country, the activities of Villa and those whose names are, with or without good reason, linked with his are watched with increased interest. One reason for this is the weight apparently given to the appearance on the scene of General Felipe Angeles, whom Villa troops are reported to have proclaimed President of Mexico. According to information from Washington, it is there believed that the opponents of the present Mexican Government have a strong asset in General Angeles, who is regarded as an able soldier, and who, if apparently reliable reports are to be credited, has the confidence of some foreign governments, particularly that of France.

Some one may ask how these conditions, or some of them, show improvement in Mexican affairs, since they may appear to be more or less menacing with regard to the only government of any stability at all which Mexico has seen in recent years. But those who have followed the course of the southern Republic during the period of the war will readily discern, in certain modifications and manifestations which have recently come to the knowledge of the State Department in Washington, a more sensible disposition than it has shown before for a number of years. This is decidedly encouraging. While the expressions just referred to appear to be directed particularly to the United States, this Republic, as is understood everywhere, is, to a large extent, looked to for trustworthy information concerning the exact status of Mexico, as well as to take the lead with regard to international relations with the Mexican people. Thus it is understood that a more favorable policy toward United States interests means also a more favorable one toward foreign investors generally.

The most definite evidence now at hand going to show improvement of this nature has to do with oil properties. The oil situation may, however, be regarded as a criterion. Through a Washington attorney who represents it and its embassy in the United States, the Mexican Government has announced that it will abandon its policy involving confiscation of the Tampico oil properties, owned by United States citizens. The State Department in Washington has received assurances also that the new petroleum law will not be given retroactive effect, and that United States oil interests in Mexico, acquired prior to May 1, 1917, will be exempted from the "nationalization features" of the proposed new law. The Mexican representative in Washington says, furthermore, that the same measure of protection as outlined regarding the petroleum code will be given to other foreign investments in Mexico. A United States official makes the interesting comment that these assurances are gratifying to his government, which, he says, is confidently awaiting their fulfillment. He adds the welcome statement that if the Mexican Congress lives up to the assurances officially and unofficially given, the greatest of the causes of friction between the two nations will be effectually removed.

Australia House

THOSE who stood under the great awning on the Aldwych site in London, on that sunny July morning, some six years ago, when the foundation stone of Australia House was laid by King George, must often, during the past years, have recalled one passage in the King's speech. "I am well assured," the King declared, "that, in any future emergency which may arise, Australia will be willing to do her part in standing by the mother country." The King recalled these words and dwelt on the wonderful way they had been justified, in the years that had intervened, when he formally declared Australia House open, about nine months ago. But it was, surely, when the Australian war veterans, on Anzac Day, recently, marched past the Prince of Wales and Sir Douglas Haig as they stood on the steps of the great building, that the full extent to which Australia had kept her word was best emphasized and epitomized.

From first to last, there seems to be something symbolic about Australia House, something characteristic of the country and symbolic of the way in which Australia, in common with the other dominions, has drawn closer and closer to the mother country, entered into her everyday life, and made the voice of the Commonwealth heard in her councils, finding full welcome everywhere. It was characteristic that Australia should have come and, without a moment's apparent hesitation, requisitioned what is admittedly one of the best sites in all London, and it was characteristic that she should have built upon it what is admittedly one of the very finest of London's modern buildings. Already Australia House has established itself firmly in the heart of the Londoner. With gracious and mighty ease it has planted itself in the midst of some of his "most treasured traditions," and, without even a passing jar, has made itself one with them. The slim, white steeple of St. Clement Danes, one of Wren's many gifts to London, only gains added grace and beauty because it is set over against Alfred Burr's great work; whilst the modern Londoner who walks along Fleet Street toward the Strand cannot fail to feel grateful as his eye catches the great doorway and mighty facade of Australia House.

Then the war history of Australia House is characteristic. For many months before the outbreak of the great struggle, a strike amongst the bricklayers and stone masons of London had brought the building operations on Australia House to a standstill. Week after week, as the tide of London traffic, going east or going west, swept past its half-finished walls, no sign of activity was seen anywhere. The great iron beams and stanchions grew red with rust, whilst straw and canvas, just where the men had left them on the day that they "downed tools," flapped idly in the wind on the scaffolds. Then came the outbreak of the war, and, almost immediately, although the onset of the great struggle at once reduced, and finally stopped, building operations throughout the rest of the country, work on Australia House was resumed with vigor.

Australia was quite decided that her "one job" at that supreme moment was to identify herself with the mother country. And so, day by day and week by week, she "came to London." "It is the earnest wish of the Com-

monwealth Government," declared Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner of Australia, at the opening of the ceremony last August, "that Australia House may be a tangible sign to the peoples of the United Kingdom that their interests and those of their kinsfolk in the great Commonwealth overseas are common alike in peace and war." The peoples of the United Kingdom generally and the people of London in particular have, long since, accepted Australia House in the spirit of this statement.

Notes and Comments

THERE are all sorts of different ways of bringing a thing home to people. Take the case, for instance, of a member of the Essex district council in England, recently, who wanted to enable his fellow-councillors to realize the shameful disrepair of a certain cottage near by. It was so drafty, he said, that tunes could be played on a mouth organ moved up and down along cracks in the walls.

IF YOU could understand nothing but Italian, and, upon buying your Italian-language newspaper, like *Il Cittadino* of New York, you should find an anti-prohibition legend at the head of the very first column, and then this question in bold-face type, "Shall this country be ruled by a band of fanatics and bigots?" what would you think as to the merits of the prohibition amendment? You would need to understand more than Italian in order not to think it a piece of imposition, with only a minority behind it. Yet there are people who say there is no harm in letting the immigrant classes have newspapers in their own languages, instead of requiring them to learn the language of the United States, whether, presumably, they have come to observe the law, not to undermine it.

ONE town, at least, was pleasantly surprised during the war, and that was Langres, selected as the site of the American military university in France which completed the education of officers in twentieth century warfare. Langres is old; it tops a rocky promontory some eighty miles from Verdun, and has been occupied in its time, as says Major E. A. Powell in *Scribner's Magazine*, by "Gauls, Romans, Vandals, and the original Huns." But it had never had a telephone; and never before had its cobble streets and picturesque alleys been cleaned as they were by the United States Army. The townsfolk watched the Signal Corps putting up telephone lines, and stared curiously at the American telephone girls who soon arrived to operate the exchanges. A new interest was added when the military bands began their concerts in the town parks, and presently set the people of Langres whistling "K-K-Kat." The university grew apace; and surely never before was a university built under such conditions.

SOMEBODY has been reminded by the first trans-Atlantic flight that there is another ocean, just across the American continent, which nobody seems to have thought of in connection with aeroplanes. The Pacific, however, is used to playing second fiddle—if an ocean can be imagined fiddling. It might even be said that Japan is valuable to the eastern half of the United States as an occasional reminder that there is such a thing as the Pacific Ocean. It would be a wider space to cross, but it has many more islands than the Atlantic, and a course could perhaps be charted without much difficulty which the airman could follow from California to Japan. Or again, if he started far enough north, the airman, theoretically at least, could cross the Pacific without stopping anywhere, in about fifteen minutes.

ALTHOUGH the first passage of the Atlantic by aircraft naturally suggests the first passage by water, there is really not much in common, except the ocean. Columbus discovered a continent over which, by a bargain that does not necessarily detract from his fame as discoverer but shows him also as a pertinacious man of affairs, he was to be made admiral of all the discovered lands, with a generous share of the revenues. Lieutenant-Commander Read knew where he was going, and had no expectation of being made even a consul. When Columbus returned to Europe he also touched at the Azores. Read, perhaps, in a strict balancing of accounts, might be said to have made the venture more disinterested than Columbus; although, even at the present time, one must admit that proving that the ocean could be crossed in a ship was probably more important than proving it can be crossed in an aeroplane.

NOWADAYS, when summer in the United States would hardly seem itself without the coming of a circus, it is difficult to realize the excitement aroused by the first exhibition of an elephant. A now forgotten showman, Hackaliah Bailey, is said to have imported the first elephant nearly a hundred years ago, and the animal was a whole show in himself. The circus tent had not yet come into being, and the elephant was shown in barns in the eastern states that then held the bulk of the population. To prevent the public from seeing the show without charge, the elephant traveled from place to place in the night; but even so the public refused to be wholly circumvented, and small companies gathered with bonfires ready to light when the strange creature came lumbering past on his way to the next town. Sometimes, however, the management defeated this intention by sending along the road a horse built up to look like an elephant in the dark, and when the bonfire had been lighted and had burned out, the real elephant followed.

GENERAL realization that a nation has, and has had for a long time, its national artists and authors brings it respect even from those to whom art and literature are matters of indifference; and for that reason the Boston Public Library set a good example to similar institutions when it brought together an exhibition of reproductions showing the paintings and books of Tzeccho-Slovakia. Under the new name of Tzeccho-Slovakia it is easy to forget that Bohemia, for example, is rather a distinguished country in art and letters. A critic visiting the Boston exhibition commented on similarities in the works of the early Bohemian, Italian, and Flemish artists, and many citizens who came in probably went away with a new respect for Tzeccho-Slovakia.